FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 123 *25 June 1984*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Premiers To Meet in Havana in October [TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Jun] AA 1
LUMEA on Advantages of CEMA Cooperation [AGERPRES] AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR CSCE Envoy: Adopt Force Renunciation Treaty [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Jun] BB 1
CSSR Envoy: NATO Exacerbates MBFR Disagreements [Bratislava PRAVDA 21 Jun] BB 1
IRBM's Threaten CSSR, GDR, Not Just USSR [Kubin in Prague RUDE PRAVO 16 Jun] BB 2
SFRY Supports Nuclear Test Ban, Arms Reduction [TANJUG] BB 3

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, Ortega Denounce Aggressive U.S. Policy C 1
Delegation Departs C 2
Cypriot AKEL-BCP Cooperation Plan Signed C 2
FRG Bundestag Delegation Visits, Meets Officials C 2
CPSU Machine-Building Group Visits 18-23 June C 3
Meets With Doynov [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 23 Jun] C 3
Multibillion Ruble Contracts Signed With USSR C 3
Tsanov Returns From Agricultural Talks in Poland C 4
Zhivkov Addresses Academy Graduates, Professors C 4
Zhivkov, Others Attend Concert at Sofia Opera C 4
Leaders at Meetings, Celebrations 17-22 June C 5
Briefs: Military School Celebration C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek Continues S. American Tour in Argentina D 1
Meets With Alfonsin D 1
Awards Emigrants' Club D 1
Seminar on Strengthening Confidence in Europe D 2
Indra Receives Participants D 2
Communique Adopted D 2
UNITA Releases 20 Hostages Held Since March 1983 D 2
Svodoba Travels to Africa D 2
Government Secures Release D 2
Freed Hostages Leave Zaire D 3
Arrive Home 23 June D 3
Postwar Deportation of Sudeten Germans Defended [Faltys in RUDE PRAVO 15 Jun] D 4
Polish Journalist Speaks on Revanchism in FRG D 6

Communist Party (Spain) Delegation Departs D 7
[Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Jun]
CPCZ, Government Discuss CEMA Summit, Documents D 7
Ler Submits Final 1983 Budget to Assembly D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Schabowski Meets Syrian Officials in Damascus E 1
Discusses Socialism, Security E 1
Honecker on Papandreou Visit, Euromissiles E 1
Tisch Holds Talks With FRG TU Delegation E 2
Delegates Arrive for Munich Pollution Meeting E 3
Honecker Sends Congratulations to Italian CP E 3
Honecker Greets Polish Youth-FDJ Joint Meeting E 3
GDR-USSR Commission Discusses Economic Problems E 4

HUNGARY

Kohl Holds Press Conference, Concludes Visit F 1
Excellent Atmosphere F 1
Unity on Important Points [DPA] F 2
Tours Hajdu-Bihar F 2
Departs 23 June F 3
Kadar Meets U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman F 3
Szuros Welcomes Ortega-Led Nicaraguan Delegation F 3
Cuban CP Delegation Arrives at MSZMP Invitation F 4
Polish Spokesman Jerzy Urban Arrives 20 June F 4
Holds Press Conference F 4
Ends Visit F 5
USSR Minister Balmont on Tool Production F 5
Soviet Light Industry Uses Hungarian Techniques F 5

POLAND

Ortega Arrives 23 June Following Sofia Visit G 1
Talks With Jaruzelski G 1
Dinner Given G 2
Ends Visit G 2
Sindermann, FDJ Delegation at Szczecin Meeting [ADN] G 2
Jaruzelski, Honecker Greetings G 2
Gucwa, Sindermann Speak [ADN] G 3
Party Leaders Attend Rally G 3
Krenz, Porebski Addresses [ADN] G 3
Meeting Concludes [ADN] G 5
Health Ministry Delegation Visits Beijing G 5
Government Presidium Meets; Agenda Summarized G 5
Ministers Debate Elections, CEMA Summit, Economy G 6
Commissioner Baka on Progress of Economic Reform G 7
Officials, Activists Assess Election Results G 8
Poll Forecasts Satisfactory G 8
PRON: Shortcomings Noted G 9
Normalization Confirmed G 9
Bujak: Boycott Successful [AFP] G 10
TKK: Union Support Growing [AFP] G 10
Siwicki Attends Szczecin Defense Committee Talks G 11
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16/17 Jun]
Briefs: PRC Engineers, Banker Visit; Envoy to India G 11

ROMANIA

Leaders Address Korean Friendship Mass Rally H 1
Ceausescu Speaks H 1
Kim Il-song Speaks [KCNA] H 6
Kim Il-song Leaves After Stopover in Iasi H 9
PRC Delegation Visits Bucharest, Other Cities H 9
Joint Commission With Zimbabwe Ends Session H 10
Ceausescu Meets Muzenda H 10
FRG Socialist Youth Delegation Concludes Visit H 11
Anti-Semitism Raised in Tzipori-Ceausescu Talks H 11
[Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT 19 Jun]
International Religious Leaders Meet on Peace H 11
Oppose Missile Buildup H 12
Urban Migration Causing Infrastructure Problems H 13
[Walko in Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 19 Jun]
Ceausescu Chairs State Council Meeting 23 Jun H 13
Orthodox Church Backs Domestic, Foreign Policy H 14

YUGOSLAVIA

Shultz-Dobrynin Talks Part of Shift in Relations I 1
[Sundic]
TANJUG Reports on Mitterrand Visit to Moscow I 1
[cross-reference]
Czyrek Arrives for Visit, Welcomed by Vidic I 2
Ostojic Meets Libyan Foreign Minister on Arrival I 2
Strauss Meets With Leaders, Visit Curtailed I 2
Talks With Dizdarevic I 2
Received by Srebric I 2
Meets Djuranovic I 3
Talks, Dinner With Ckrebic I 3
Main Discussion Topics [DPA] I 4
Exchanges Views in Zagreb I 4
Wife's Death Shortens Visit I 5
Srebric To Attend Joint Meeting in Moscow I 5
Balkan Experts Meeting Ends, Document Adopted I 5
Opportunities for Cooperation [Sofia] I 6
Part of Effort for Peace [AGERPRES] I 6
Romanian Proposals [AGERPRES] I 7
Soviet Tourist Cancellations Still Unexplained I 7
[Vukcevic in BORBA 20 Jun]
Hasani Discusses Tasks With Pristina Youth Paper I 8

CEMA PREMIERS TO MEET IN HAVANA IN OCTOBER

AU221443 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Havana, PAP -- C.R. Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, who is currently performing the duties of chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, announced that the council's next summit session for heads of governments will take place in Havana in October 1984.

LUMEA ON ADVANTAGES OF CEMA COOPERATION

AU221117 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 22 Jun 84

[" 'Strong Impetus to Mutually Advantageous Economic Collaboration' -- commentary in LUMEA Weekly No. 26, June 21, 1984" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/6/1984 -- In a commentary on the recent CMEA economic summit, LUMEA weekly shows in its June 21 issue:

In accordance with the programmatic orientations of the RCP and Romanian state which give priority to amplified collaboration with socialist countries, especially with its neighbors, the Romanian delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, took an active and constructive part in the proceedings, in its proper unfolding and elaboration of documents, willing to contribute to the meeting's conclusion with ever better results so as to be up to the expectations of the member countries and their peoples. A new eloquent expression is thus acquired by the special attention Romania has paid ever since the foundation of the organization, three and a half decades ago, to an ever more appropriate fulfillment of the aim and mission for which it was set up, i.e. development of mutual assistance among member states so that they may successfully solve the questions of their progress, and surmount, through concerted efforts, the difficulties they may encounter, be firmly and efficiently supported in their steadfast advance on the road of building the new system.

Making a retrospection of the road traversed by the socialist countries over this period, one can assess that they saw different stages in their socioeconomic development, in ensuring ever higher material and cultural standards to their peoples. For the Romanian people, a survey of the achievements it has scored in building the new system is all the more significant and telling as it casts light on the deep-going changes wrought after the antifascist and antimperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944, the 40th anniversary of which is to be celebrated soon. These achievements are indissolubly linked to the strong mobilization of the country's economic and human potential, to deep-going political, economic and social changes. The achievements scored over this period in all fields of activity enabled the country's steadily growing participation in the world exchange of material and cultural assets and, in this framework, its ever broader collaboration with socialist countries, with developing and non-aligned states as well as with the other states of the world, in the spirit of understanding and peaceful coexistence. Romania's relations with the other socialist countries have been particularly fruitful especially in the last 20 years, in the epoch ushered in by the Ninth RCP Congress, starting from the community of system, aims and ideology, from the principles promoted by the Romanian state in the international life. Concrete proofs of Romania's concern for the expansion of its ties with the other socialist states are the numberless actions of economic, technological and scientific collaboration, the steady growth of cooperation on all planes.

Viewed from this angle, Romania's participation in CMEA activities goes down as a basic coordinate of development of its relations with socialist countries, primarily with its neighbors, as a direct expression of the importance this country attaches to equitable and mutually advantageous collaboration with the member states.

The international situation in which the recent summit took place brings out in bold relief the successes scored by the socialist states and the problems debated on the occasion. Due to their own efforts and to the expansion of their collaboration, the CMEA member countries succeeded in consolidating their economic potential, in fulfilling new and important projects on the road to building the new system. And as the "Declaration on the Basic Guidelines of the Further Development and Deepening of the Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation Between the CMEA Member Countries", adopted at the close of the proceedings, says, this allowed to diminish the influence of the world economic, commercial, financial and currency crisis which has virtually affected all the states of the world, to ensure the steady progress on the road to building socialism. Mentioning these incontestable achievements, the document shows that there are still important resources to develop the mutual collaboration, to deepen specialization and cooperation in production, to develop trade with a view to more efficiently using the productive and technico-scientific potentialities of the member countries. It is mighty important that the meeting focussed on these aspects, covenanting a series of measures, actions and decisions, and that their efficient application would give a new impulse to the mutually advantageous collaboration, would contribute to the balanced development of the member countries, to the continual progress on the road to building the new system. Inspired by the wish to expand, strengthen and improve the collaboration in various domains the participating countries agreed to broaden trade on mutually advantageous terms, above the volumes stipulated in the long term agreements now in force. Other main collaboration objectives were agreed upon: a faster passage to and intensive development of the CMEA member countries; further growth of production and increase of the productivity of social labour; rise in the technical standard and quality of products; development of the export potential; a more rational distribution of the productive forces; speeding up of the process leading to a gradual levelling of the standards of development of the states member to the council. Important measures have been established for a deepening of collaboration in view of solving with joint effort certain economic problems of major importance for the dynamic and harmonious development of the national economies of the participant countries, intensification of production and of the application of gains of the scientific and technological progress, providing the needed resources particularly in point of fuels, energy, raw materials, farmfoods and consumer industrial goods, machines and complex toos. The understanding on jointly working out of a complex programme for the technical and scientific progress over 15-20 years, deepening of cooperation in and specialization of production, of collaboration in the agricultural field and food industry illustrates just some of the most important lines of action agreed upon during the meeting.

The sides also agreed on a complex programme of actions aiming at expansion of the collaboration in the field of production and mutual deliveries concomitantly with a more economic use of energy and raw materials setting out from use of new technologies so that there may be met the needs arising from the implementation of the extensive development projects of the CMEA countries. Obviously, the significance of this decision is all the more important if taking into account the conditions created by the current worldwide economic crisis that has put in the forefront, as a sine qua non of progress in the contemporary world, the issue of raw materials, energy and fuels that are of vital importance for the progress of all the states.

Experience gained in the collaboration between the member states has proved -- a fact stressed specifically in the endorsed document -- the importance of coordinated plans of development as a leading way to organize the economic, technical and scientific co-operation within the organization. The need to base the mutual relations upon stable and lasting foundations by signing long-term contracts and agreements, as a leading form of cooperation within the CMEA, it tellingly highlights by the entire progress of the collaboration between the member countries. Such agreements and contrasts provide stability and scope to the relations of collaboration and enable each national body of collaboration to establish, in due time, the targets and possibilities of collaboration offering the grounds needed for a better coordination of planes, for setting the mutual relations upon firm and most efficient grounds.

At a time when the consequences of the imperialist policy of force and dictate begin to show up it is very important to reassert the basic principles of the collaboration and cooperation among the socialist countries member to the CMEA -- the socialist internationalism, observance of the state sovereignty, national independence and interests, noninterference in the domestic affairs of the countries, fully equal rights, mutual advantage and comradely mutual help. Written down in the CMEA statute and in the complex programme of 1971, in Romania's conception these principles enjoy a special value for the contemporary social and political development, their strict observance being an essential condition in view of enhancing the role and influence of socialism throughout the world. It is precisely the unflinching application of the mentioned principles that is meant, according to our country's conception, to confer dimension on the socialist countries' historic mission to build a new type of interstate relations, to contribute to the promotion of a new policy of equitable, mutually advantageous collaboration, peace, security and understanding on an international plane.

Of course, as mentioned in its statute, the CMEA is not a closed economic organization. It is open to ample collaboration. Prompted by the wish to expand their collaboration and cooperation, the member countries reassert, also in the endorsed declaration, their intention to further promote the collaboration with the developing and nonaligned countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system, setting out from the principles of fully equal rights, respect for the national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage, to the interest of the cause of peace, understanding, cooperation and social progress.

Through the documents and decisions made, the guidelines and the principles asserted, the summit economic meeting of the CEMA-member countries goes down as an event of great importance of the development of the mutual collaboration and cooperation, as an event of reverberation in the current political life. Of importance now is the sustained activity for materializing as operatively as possible the things agreed upon, for their unflinching implementation in agreement with the interests of a more rapid progress of each member country, of the cause of socialism, peace and international understanding.

GDR CSCE ENVOY: ADOPT FORCE RENUNCIATION TREATY

AU201410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Stockholm (ADN) At the Stockholm conference on Monday [18 June] Ambassador Dr Guenter Buehring, head of the GDR delegation, invited the representatives of the NATO states to enter a serious and honest dialogue about all the proposals submitted to the conference to date. This applies in particular to the conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of force. This request had also been addressed to the NATO representatives by delegation leaders of neutral and nonaligned countries, such as those of Austria, Malta, and Cyprus. The NATO representatives should agree to concrete negotiations on problems related to the renunciation of force. Ambassador Buehring stressed that an agreement on not increasing and reducing arms expenditures would effectively help to put an end to the arms race and to bring about a switch to disarmament. It would be a genuine confidence-building and security measure that fully accords with the mandate of the conference.

CSSR ENVOY: NATO EXACERBATES MBFR DISAGREEMENTS

AU222009 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jun 84 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar dispatch from Vienna: "NATO Is Going in the Opposite Direction"]

[Text] The main speaker at yesterday's session of the delegations of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries participating in the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe was Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, who subjected the West's unconstructive approach to the talks to a profound analysis.

He first referred to the declaration of the Moscow economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries, which stressed that in the present conditions of increased danger of war and escalation of tension, one should not apply Washington's policy of confrontation among states with different social systems but, instead of erecting obstacles, should seek ways toward constructive peaceful coexistence.

From the beginning of the Vienna talks, the socialist countries have been acting there in the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding. Ambassador Keblusek underlined in his speech that the socialist countries' goal is to reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe on the principle of equality and equal security. However, the NATO countries are going in the opposite direction.

They circumvent in silence last year's comprehensive and balanced proposal by the socialist coungries, which took account of the West's interests and showed a way out of the blind alley into which the West diverted the Vienna talks. E. Keblusek criticized the NATO states because instead of displaying flexibility and an effort to bring the positions closer together, they are exacerbating [zostruju] their positions and deepening differences of opinion between the two sides. The artificial problem of data is being exploited by the West to complicate the talks, and the conditions that the West will accept new data only if they correspond to its estimates bears out that the West is not interested in an agreement but in marking time and temporizing. The delegations of NATO countries should, however, finally come to understand that one cannot endlessly juggle data. In reality, this "problem" does not exist.

The clear and unequivocal words of Ambassador Keblusek were further elaborated by Jozef Sestak, member of the Czechoslovak delegation, at the subsequent press conference.

By their proposals of last year, the socialist countries went a long way to meet the Western partners and are therefore entitled to expect the same approach from the West, that is, its businesslike and constructive reply. The NATO countries' proposals of 19 April certainly did not constitute such a reply. Answering a question by the correspondent for the British newspaper THE TIMES -- what, in fact, the NATO countries are aiming at if they do not want to give a proper reply -- Jozef Sestak again clearly said that the West is lacking, above all, the political will. Following Washington's example, the Western delegations in Vienna are trying to force concessions from the socialist countries, to legalize on the negotiating platform the upsetting of the military-strategic balance in Europe, and to achieve NATO's military supremacy over the Warsaw Pact. This is a wholly unrealistic endeavor that is doomed in advance to fail.

The advantages of the package of the socialist countries' proposals are becoming increasingly apparent. They provide realistic possibilities to reach an agreement without harming either side's security. As Ambassador Keblusek emphasized once again, one cannot but call on the Western participants in the Vienna talks to weigh up seriously the proposals of the socialist countries, to work out constructive replies, and thus to make it possible to lead the talks to their objective, to the signing of an agreement on the first stage of the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

IRBM'S THREATEN CSSR, GDR, NOT JUST USSR

AU190805 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 84 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin commentary in the "We Comment" column: "A Matter of Common Security"]

[Text] The American militarists obviously have the strangest notions about European security. They are working out theories and plans for conducting a nuclear war that would be limited to Europe; they are deploying first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe; and at the same time they are striving to make the public believe that Europe is now more secure.

Washington is striving to attribute to its new missiles, aimed against the socialist countries, a kind of miraculous ability to make the Soviet Union "renew the dialogue" on reducing the level of nuclear arms, although it is generally known that it was the very deployment of these arms on the territories of the FRG, Great Britain, and some other NATO states that made the talks impossible. In his reply to questions put to him by PRAVDA on 13 June, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko said in a lapidary way: "Is it not perhaps an expression of political two-facedness to target new American nuclear missiles at the Soviet Union and its allies, while at the same time calling for talks?"

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have stressed time and again that they are in favor of a dialogue -- but a dialogue that is honest and conducted on the basis of equality and equal security; not one conducted from the extortionist positions of strength and intimidation.

Among the various fabrications being actively spread even by American diplomacy we can now also hear the proposition that, allegedly, at a time when American shorter-range missiles are being withdrawn from Europe, the new intermediate-range nuclear missiles are simply a matter between the "two superpowers," and that, allegedly, the Czechoslovak people or the people of the GDR, for instance, could forget their worries about their own defense and calmly watch with folded arms how missiles targeted against the Soviet Union are bristling to the West of their borders.

Allegedly these missiles would not threaten Czechoslovakia or the GDR, provided that no retaliatory systems are deployed on their territories -- the very systems that had to be deployed as adequate means against the enhanced threat by American Pershings and cruise missiles!

The remarkable thing is that the American "experts" on European security are not addressing their newly dusted off proposition on the matter for the "two superpowers" to the West German, British, Italian, or Dutch publics, as would be more appropriate, advising them to live in a "missile-free lee." On the contrary, they are literally foisting their nuclear missiles on certain West European countries.

As is known, the socialist countries are building a common home. They have common goals and common ideals, the highest of which is life in peace and fraternal cooperation. In view of NATO's militarist, aggressive plans, they are forced to build their defense jointly, too.

In fact, the American imperialists even make no secret of their goal of destroying socialism as a social system -- that means, destroying the entire community of socialist countries. And Reagan's appeal for a "crusade" against communism has encouraged the aggressive appetites of the Pentagon and NATO militarists even more. The threat represented by the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe had to be answered with adequate measures, measures that help to ensure the military-strategic equilibrium, which, as the past years have shown, is an important factor for maintaining peace. The measures do not permit the NATO militarists to make one-sided use of intermediate-range weapons as a strategic means.

The socialist countries are jointly defending their common home. "In the interests of preserving peace, and of favorable conditions for building the socialist society, we will do everything in our power, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community and to make it impossible for the aggressive imperialist forces to reverse the present military-strategic equilibrium," Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 16th CPCZ Congress. These words continue to be urgent and topical today.

SFRY SUPPORTS NUCLEAR TEST BAN, ARMS REDUCTION

LD222153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 22 Jun 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia today, Friday, upheld the call of the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden to the countries possessing nuclear arms to suspend all nuclear arms tests, production and deployment and tests. Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spekesman, Zeljko Jeglic, stated to TANJUG diplomatic editor that Yugoslavia, together with all other non-aligned countries and peace forces in the world, supports this type of initiative.

He emphasized the significance of the six leaders' initiative for also adopting a permanent international arms reduction programme conducive to general and total disarmament coupled with measures to reinforce the U.N. system and direct the significant funds now used in the arms race to social-economic development.

Jeglic recalled the many non-aligned initiatives for disarmament and Yugoslavia's active attitude to all actions for halting the arms race.

ZHIVKOV, ORTEGA DENOUNCE AGGRESSIVE U.S. POLICY

AU221821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] A cordial meeting was held at the Boyana Residence between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. After the meeting, talks were held between a delegation of our country, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and a Nicaraguan delegation headed by Daniel Ortega.

On the Bulgarian side the following officials participated: Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, Stanish Bonev, and Emil Khristov. On the Nicaraguan side the following officials participated: Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the FSLN and minister of planning; Miguel D'escoto, minister of foreign affairs; as well as Bayardo Salmeron Chavez, ambassador of Nicaragua to Bulgaria.

In discussing the persistent exacerbation of the world situation Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Daniel Ortega expressed their considerable concern about the danger threatening world peace and security represented by the policy of confrontation and arms race conducted by the most reactionary circles in the United States and in certain NATO countries. Particular concern was expressed about the extremely dangerous development of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. The aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration in this area of the world was severly denounced, and especially the fact that the irrevocable rights of the Central American peoples are entirely disregarded in regard to their national independence, sovereignty, self-determination, and social progress. It was stressed that the actions of the United States represent a gross violation against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua, as well as create a dangerous precedent of open and gross violation of the generally accepted principles and norms of relations among states.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the solidarity of the BCP, of Bulgaria, and of the entire Bulgarian people for the heroic people of Nicaragua in their struggle to preserve the achievements of revolution, their national independence, and their country's territorial integrity. He once more expressed support for the constructive proposals of the Government of National Reconstruction to find a political settlement for the Central American conflict.

On behalf of the national leadership of the FSLN and on behalf of the Governemnt of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega expressed ardent gratitude to the BCP and the Bulgarian Government for the moral, political, and economic support rendered to the Republic of Nicaragua.

The wish of both sides was expressed to further persist in expanding and consolidating the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, which have achieved considerable development within the 5 years following the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution, by irrevocably observing the princples of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in each other's affairs, and mutual respect.

The talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Daniel Ortega.

Daniel Ortega laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid respects to his memory.

Delegation Departs

AU231304 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the FSLN and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which paid a working visit to Bulgaria, has left the country. The esteemed Nicaraguan guest and those accompanying him were cordially seen off by Comrades Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, Stanish Bonev, Emil Khristov, deputy ministers and high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee, as well as by Wladyslaw Napieraj, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria.

CYPRIOT AKEL-BCP COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED

AU232008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), led by Yeoryios Khristodhoulidhis, member of the AKEL Central Committee and chief of the Economic Bureau of the party's Central Committee, paid a visit to Bulgaria 17-23 June. The delegation had talks with Comrades Milko Balev, Dimitur Stanishev, and Kiril Zarev. During the cordial and friendly talks, information was exchanged about the activity of the two fraternal parties as well as about certain topical problems of the international situation and the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, as well as for freedom, independence, democracy, peace, and social progress in the various areas of the world. Particular attention was devoted to the Cyprus problem. The BCP and AKEL expressed readiness to continue to contribute to strengthening the efforts for peace, good-neighborliness, and understanding in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

It was emphasized that the BCP is resolutely against any division of Cyprus and any liquidation of the independent Republic of Cyprus and will actively contribute to a just and quick solution of the Cyprus problem according to the UN resolution on an independent, sovereign, nonaligned, and demilitarized Cyprus.

A mutual desire was expressed for further strengthening and expanding the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and AKEL. Satisfaction was also expressed with the development of fraternal relations between the two parties and a cooperation plan for 1984 and 1985 was approved.

FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU231515 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 23 Jun 84

["Fruitful Contacts" -- BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Sofia, June 23 (BTA) -- A delegation of the West German's Bundestag's friendship with Bulgaria group paid a week's visit here at the invitation of the National Assembly. The guests met Mr Stanko Todorov, the chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Petur Tanchev, the first vice president of the State Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Lyuben Gotsev, the deputy minister of foreign affairs. The guests were offered the opportunity of being amply informed about Bulgaria's foreign political stand, to become familiar in greater detail with the successes of the Bulgarian agriculture. They were also shown round some industrial enterprises.

CPSU MACHINE-BUILDING GROUP VISITS 18-23 JUNE

AU232004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a CPSU delegation led by Vladimir Savakov, deputy chairman of the Machine-Building Department of the CPSU Central Committee, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 18 to 23 June. The CPSU representatives had talks at the BCP Central Committee, the State Council [words indistinct] for science and technical progress, the Ministry of Machine Building and the okrug party committees in Stara Zagora and Sliven. The delegation also visited a number of economic organizations, institutes, and enterprises in Sofia and the country.

During the talks, which were held in a particularly cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on a large scope of issues and problems connected with the implementation of the achievements of scientific-technical progress in industrial production.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Iliya Bochukov, deputy chief of the Department for Economic and Scientific Policy of the BCP Central Committee.

Meets With Doynov

AU250801 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] On 22 June Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and minister of machine building, received the CPSU delegation led by Vladimir Savakov, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed issues pertaining to cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU in the area of party leadership in introducing the achievements of scientific-technological progress in industrial production.

The talks were attended by Stoyu Kyosev, first deputy head of BCP Central Committee Economic and Scientific-Technical Policy Department.

Valentin Terekhov, attache on issues of science and technology at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, also attended the meeting.

MULTIBILLION RUBLE CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH USSR

AU221419 Sofia BTA in English 1204 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 22 (BTA correspondent) -- The total sum of the contracts signed with Soviet organisations during the Bulgarian exhibition amounts to the tune of 4.5 billion roubles, Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Krustyu Popov said before the BTA correspondent. Of them 3.4 billion are for 1985 deliveries. This is an important step in the preparation of the protocol for trade between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for 1985 and consequently for the working out of the national economic plan of Bulgaria since the greater part of the contracts are related to Bulgarian export to the Soviet Union which will amount to 2.9 billion rubles. Actually two thirds of the export of Bulgarian machine building and electronics for the USSR has already been specified. The fact that this is done earlier than in the past is extremely favourable for the Bulgarian enterprises and foreign trade centres, for the whole national economic complex.

The volume and the structure of the Bulgaro-Soviet economic cooperation until 1990 is still to be specified. It is very favourable that it is precisely in the framework of the exhibition that the attention of the Soviet business circles was attracted.

TSANOV RETURNS FROM AGRICULTURAL TALKS IN POLAND

AU221858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned from Warsaw today. He paid a visit at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

Comrade Vasil Tsanov was briefed on topical questions of Polish agricultural policy. In Warsaw he was received by Kasimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The talks proceeded in two main directions: searching for more perfect, new forms of cooperation and integration between the two countries in agriculture; and establishing direct links between individual enterprises, agro-industrial complexes, state agricultural farms, and institutes.

It was ascertained that great opportunities exist for expanding cooperation in these sectors.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES ACADEMY GRADUATES, PROFESSORS

AU231935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Today at the hall of the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management at the BCP Central Committee Comrade Todor Zhivkov met the students graduating from the academy and their professors. Comrades Milko Balev, Georgi Atanasov, and Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of Sofia city party committee, attended the celebration. Those present welcomed and heard the speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov with particular attention.

The first party and state leader congratulated the students and the academic staff on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the Secretariat, and on his own behalf on the successful completion of their studies and wished them further great successes in their future work. Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized the role and importance of the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management at the BCP Central Committee as well as the basic tasks facing socioeconomic life at the present stage of our country's development.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS ATTEND CONCERT AT SOFIA OPERA

AU250640 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Thousands of music lovers attended a festive concert of the people's artist Gena Dimitrova on 24 June at the Sofia People's Opera.

The concert was attended by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, and Dimitur Stoyanov; noted figures from the areas of art and culture; and many friends of the opera.

LEADERS AT MEETINGS, CELEBRATIONS 17-22 June

AU231937 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 17 to 22 June, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a Soviet-Bulgarian friendship meeting held in Lozen village, Sofia Okrug (1730 GMT 17 June).

Georgi Atanasov, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a Komsomol meeting in Sofia (1730 GMT 20 June).

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended a celebration in Svishtov devoted to the 90th anniversary of the local party organization (1730 GMT 22 June).

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a symphonic orchestra performance in Sofia (1930 GMT 22 June).

BRIEFS

MILITARY SCHOOL CELEBRATION -- A celebration at the Todor Kableshkov Transportation Institute has been held in Sofia Okrug in connection with its being transformed into a higher military transportation school. Kiril Zarev, Colonel General Velko Palin, chief of department at the BCP Central Committee, and generals and officers of the Bulgarian Army were present. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, read a State Council decree upgrading the institute into a higher people's school. He emphasized that the school, which is well equipped with a rich material base, will play a great role in preparing highly qualified cadres in transportation. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 May 84 AU]

CHNOUPEK CONTINUES S. AMERICAN TOUR IN ARGENTINA

Meets With Alfonsin

LD222028 Prague CTK in English 1644 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, Jun 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who arrived on an official visit yesterday, was received today by Argentinian President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin. Minister Chnoupek conveyed to him friendly greetings from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

The Argentinian president spoke with appreciation about a political dialogue being restored between Czechoslovakia and Argentina, and stressed Argentina's interest in an all-round development of relations with Czechoslovakia.

President Alfonsin called for an end to the policy pursued from positions of strength in international relations and for a peaceful solution of tension and conflicts in the world.

Minister Chnoupek pointed out Czechoslovakia's interest in a systematic development of bilateral relations and informed him of Czechoslovakia's opinion on the present deteriorated international situation. The minister also informed President Alfonsin about the package of the Warsaw Treaty countries' disarmament proposals.

Minister Chnoupek was received by Vice-President and Senate Chairman Victor Hipolito Martinez and met with Deputy Foreign Minister Elsa Kelly to discuss possibilities of promoting cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries, and some questions concerning Central America.

Minister Chnoupek honoured the memory of victims of the national liberation struggle by laying a wreath at the San Martin Memorial here.

Awards Emigrants' Club

LD241422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to Argentina, today visited Chaco Province, where several thousand Czechoslovak countrymen live.

Accompanied by the governor of the province, Florencio Tenev, he acquainted himself with the countrymen's (?movement), of Czechs and Slovaks who were forced to emigrate to Argentina in search of work in the time of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the pre-Munich republic.

During a festive meeting in the town of Saenz Pena, Chnoupek presented the countrymen's club (Union Checoeslovaqua) with the Gold Medal With Ribbon of the Czechoslovak Society for International Contacts for their achievements in the development of friendship and cooperation with Czechoslovakia. He highly praised the activities of the club and all countrymen living in Chaco, who are spreading the good name of the old homeland and are contributing to Czechoslovak-Argentine friendship.

Florencio Tenev, governor of the province, emphasized that the Czechoslovak countrymen are responsible, through their work, for an all-round development of relations between the people of the two countries.

SEMINAR ON STRENGTHENING CONFIDENCE IN EUROPE

Indra Receives Participants

LD222047 Prague CTK in English 1831 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 22 (CTK) -- Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received today a group of participants in the international seminar "How To Strengthen Political and Military Confidence in Euorpe", members of parliament and prominent political personalities. During the cordial meeting, the need was underlined for greater efforts of all peace-loving and democratic forces of Europe to avert the danger of nuclear catastrophe, to restore and develop the process of detente in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference and the Madrid accords. Deliberations at the seminar will be held in three thematic areas: ways of strengthening political and military confidence in Europe as a prerequisite to the return to the policy of detente, the importance of military and political agreements, obligations, and other security measures, and the role of the public opinion in efforts to promote peaceful cooperation.

Communique Adopted

LD232115 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The international seminar on the theme "How To Strengthen Political and Military Confidence in Europe" ended in Prague today with the adoption of a communique. The document says that many participants called for the adoption of military-political, military-technical, and international law provisions which woul lead to reinforcing confidence and security in Europe. They expressed the conviction that peace actions by the general public would stimulate the participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to demonstrate the good political will necessary to achieve positive results in the talks. The Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation organized a friendly meeting this evening in honor of the seminar participants.

UNITA RELEASES 20 HOSTAGES HELD SINCE MARCH 1983

Svoboda Travels to Africa

AU201403 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, yesterday left for a working trip to Africa to conduct concluding talks on the release of 20 Czechoslovak citizens held captive by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Angola.

Government Secures Release

LD221633 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The 20 Czechoslovak citizens held captive in Angola by UNITA have been released, according to today's announcement by the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, in the presence of Stanislav Svoboda, Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Thus the efforts of the Czechoslovak Government to secure the return home of our specialists have been successful. The released Czechoslovak citizens are on their way to the capital of Zaire, Kinshasa. In reply to a message from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, and out of humanitarian reasons, President of the Republic of Zaire Mobutu Sese Seko, has agreed to the use of a local airport for the transit of the Czechoslovak citizens during their return journey home. In this connection, a special Czechoslovak aircraft carrying a group of officials of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Czechoslovak Red Cross has left Prague for Kinshasa.

Freed Hostages Leav Zaire

LD230732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0000 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] At 2345 our time [2145 GMT] a special Czechoslovak plane with 20 Czechoslovak citizens kidnapped on 12 March last year from the Angolan Alto Catumbela took off from the airport of the capital of Zaire, Kinshasa. As our special reporter Zdenek Jelinek telegraphed, the freed Czechoslovak citizens are from a group of 66 experts and members of their families which were helping the Angolan economy, according to a Czechoslovak-Angolan agreement and in harmony with international legal norms, and after the attack on Alto Catumbela were being held by UNITA. The freeing of our citizens is the result of exceptional effort on the part of our party and state organs and Czechoslovak foreign policy.

Arrive Home 23 June

LD231249 Prague CTK in English 1048 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 23 (CTK) -- Twenty Czechoslovak men, who were kidnapped by the organization UNITA in Angola in March 1983, returned home by a special plane after 9 o'clock a.m. on Saturday.

The return of the detained Czechoslovak citizens is the result of the persistent efforts of Czechoslovak top representatives, headed by President Gustav Husak and the Czechoslovak Government. The group was welcomed at the Prague airport by Czechoslovak Minister of Fuels and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger, Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes, Director-General of the Polytechna Foreign Trade Corporation, Frantisek Martinak, and other personalities.

POSTWAR DEPORTATION OF SUDETEN GERMANS DEFENDED

AU191102 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 84 p 4

[Antonin Faltys article: "Historical Facts and Revanchists' Pious Wishes; a Distorting Mirror" -- upper case passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] MARXIST-LENINIST HISTORIOGRAPHY HAS SHOWN MORE THAN ONCE THAT THE SO-CALLED EUROPEAN DOCTRINE IS ONE OF THE DECISIVE IDEOLOGICAL CURRENTS AND IMPERIALISTS THEORIES, COVERING UP THE REVANCHIST TENDENCIES AND EXPANSIONIST ENDEAVOR OF WEST GERMAN IMPERIALISM AND ITS IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL INSTRUMENT -- THE SUDENEN GERMAN LANDSMANNSCHAFT.

The efforts of many Western historians are today concentrating on showing that our national and democratic revolution was a mistake and an error, because it has upset the 1,000-year "Western developmental phase," which -- allegedly -- is characterized by European antagonism as well as by solidarity.

And -- in particular -- they want to prove that the assertion about the collective guilt of German minorities in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Hungary, which were deported from these countries on the basis of the decision of the Potsdam Conference, is not true.

At the same time it is generally known that THE PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT STEMS ABOVE ALL FROM THE FACT THAT IT CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRATED INTERNATIONAL LEGAL EXPRESSION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ANTI-HITLERITE COALITION AND UNEQUIVOCALLY AND SPECIFICALLY INCORPORATES THE FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES OF EUROPE'S POSTWAR DEVELOPMENT, IN PARTICULAR ENSURING PEACE AND SECURITY ON THE BASIS OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE. FOR THIS REASON GERMAN MILITARISM AND NAZISM IN PARTICULAR HAD TO BE ERADICATED, SO THAT "GERMANY WOULD NEVER AGAIN BE A THREAT TO ITS NEIGHBORS OR TO PEACE IN THE WORLD."

It is no coincidence that political forces in the FRG that pursue the policy of revanche would love to strike the Potsdam Agreement from history. After all, the deportation of the German minorities, together with the demand to restructure Germany into an antifascist, democratic, and peace-loving state has had a truly profound international impact. It not only struck at the roots of Great German imperialism, but also at the roots of the world imperialist reaction in general. After all, in place of the fascist imperialist Germany, two Germanies have come into being -- one capitalist, and the second socialist. Therefore -- on the part of this reaction -- we can find optimum support for any anti-communist revanchist movement that tries to interfere along counterrevolutionary lines in our internal affairs.

Struggle for a Just Solution

The POTSDAM AGREEMENT INVOLVES NOT JUST A DIPLOMATIC COMPROMISE AMONG THE ATLANTIC ALLIES, BUT LITERALLY A CLASS AFFAIR, IN WHICH NATIONAL EMOTIONS ARE BEING MISUSED FOR THE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CLASS INTERESTS OF THE RULING BOURGEOISIE. It is, to say the least, indecorus when we are rebuked for having exploited during the process of the transcendence of national and democratic revolution the deportation of the German population for the benefit of the class interests of the workers class and the working people.

After all the idea of deportation was not Czech or Czechoslovak alone, or the policy of [then Czechoslovak President] E. Benes alone. It was a part of the antifascist struggle for a new Europe. And the struggle for the new Europe could not be only a struggle for a national liberation from the Nazi yoke. It had necessarily to be also a class struggle for the revolutionary-democratic self-realization of the popular masses who took part in the antifascist struggle. And the class mainstay of Hitlerite Germany was Great German capital, and it was the Sudeten German political representation who organized all manpower resources for its benefit right up to the final days -- that is, until 9 May 1945 -- and remained loyal to the Fuhrer and Nazi Germany, and with it 99 percent of the population, "to the bitter end."

It was neither easy nor ideal for the CPCZ to support the idea of deportation as the solution of the German question. By doing so it actually adopted the bourgeois solution, which was -- in the first place -- to resolve the relations of the two rival bourgeoisies [Czech and the Sudeten German], but not of the two nations and their workers classes. What was, however, involved in the given situation was the benefit or harmfulness of that action for the further development of the national and democratic revolution. The reason the CPCZ supported the demand for and the actual deportation of the majority of the German population was that -- FOR THE VIEWPOINT OF THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOMESTIC POLITICAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION -- THIS SOLUTION LOOKED MOST SALUBRIOUS.

It was necessary to proceed from the fact that the German minority played an objectively reactionary role, while the Czech and Slovak national liberation movement played a progressive role and became a part of the European antifascist movement. This movement was profoundly democratic with anticapitalist features. From the beginning it was also obvious that reeducation of the fascistized Sudeten German minority in a foreseeably short time was unrealistic, and that the German population was regarded as a nonorganic, hostile element in the liberated state.

On the other hand, the deportation and settlement provided an opportunity to exploit the conflict between the Czech and the Sudeten German bourgeoisie, and rid the CPCZ of the need to fight two bourgeoisies at once. A favorable situation was created for weakening the Czech bourgeoisie. By expanding the authority of the people's agencies, reinforcing the property-legal relations through the accelerated allocation of confiscated properties, continuous resettlement [of settlers from other parts of the country] and the buildup of its party organizations, the CPCZ was creating prerequisites to prevent the Czech and Slovak bourgeoisie from misusing the national emotions of new settlers against the revolution, and, on the contrary, it was winning them for the building of socialism in the future. At the same time, the CPCZ had to take into account the international impact of the deportation. Also because of the international impact the CPCZ had to press for the deportation, to be concluded in the best way possible, the best way not only for us, but also for the national and Democratic Republic of Germany itself. What has already been said only affirms the class repercussions of the deportation and thus also the correctness of the CPCZ's standpoint.

From the above it arises that the CPCZ succeeded in making better use of all opportunities and the situation which the deportation presented in the political-power scene.

Conclusions Are Unequivocal

1 -- The deportation rid the Czech and Slovak proletariat of one of the strongest and best organized adversaries of the workers class that exist -- the fascistized Sudeten German bourgeoisie.

2 -- The deportation removed the majority of the German population permeated with Nazism, which could have served as a potential political factor against the revolution and the consolidation of the nascent people's democratic state; the settlement caused people to come in their place who -- from the viewpoint of the further development of the revolution -- were becoming allies of the workers class and proponents of socialism.

3 -- The deportation -- from the class viewpoint -- greatly weakened the political power positions of the Czech bourgeoisie which had not succeeded in coming to terms with the growing democratization of the settlement process and its strengthening social aspect.

4 -- The voluntary departure of German antifascists, especially to the Soviet zone, created prerequisites for the democratic and antifascist self-realization of the German nation and the weakening of the positions of German imperialism in Europe.

5 -- The settlement process strengthened the hegemony of the workers class in the national and democratic revolution in our country.

AS WE ARE BEING CONSTANTLY REBUKED BY THE WEST GERMAN REVANCHISTS FOR EXPLOITING THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION AT THEIR EXPENSE TO THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION THEN, IT WOULD BE INDECOROUS TO DENY IT. HOWEVER, THIS HAS NOT HAPPENED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE GERMAN NATION, BUT AT THE EXPENSE OF GERMAN IMPERIALISM -- AND THAT, AFTER ALL, IS QUITE A SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCE.

POLISH JOURNALIST SPEAKS ON REVANCHISM IN FRG

LD222247 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 22 Jun 84

[From the "Twenty-Four Hours in the World" program]

[Text] I welcome to the studio Marian Podkowinski, commentator of the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU and RZECZPOSPOLITA. Comrade Podkowinski was a correspondent during the Nuremberg trial, and I have invited him into our studio because the issues that were tackled at that trial are, although somewhat differently, also burning issues today.

You have returned to Czechoslovakia from Bonn. You have witnessed Landsmannschaften rallies that were addressed even by the West German president, Carstens, among others. So what is the atmosphere in Bonn, or in the FRG?

[Podkowinski in Polish with superimposed translation] It is necessary to say that the atmosphere in Bonn has changed in many respects since the conservative government of Chancellor Kohl came to power. The political climate is totally right-wing, conservative and unfeignedly reactionary. This is tangible especially with regard to West Germany's relationship with Czechoslovakia and Poland. I have in mind the political direction of the government, which is revanchist. For the present it is typical that it has assumed a special political course and importance.

The issue is not merely that it allows the Landsmannschaften to present their revanchist line, but above all that the Federal Government has in fact assumed their initiative, providing them indeed with some sort of an umbrella under which they can pursue this policy, which they previously did not have the courage to do. For instance, two revanchist actions have been carried out recently. During the so-called Green Holidays a rally of the so-called Silesian Association took place in Essen, which is an anti-Polish organization, and at the same time a Sudeten rally took place in Munich, attended for the first time by FRG President Carstens, the Bavarian Minister President Franz Josef Strauss, and a whole number of ministers of the Federal Government and the Bavarian Government, which had never happened until then.

Why? To put it simply, the Federal Government believes that when it agreed to American proposals and when U.S. Pershing II missiles were deployed on FRG territory it could expect understanding from the present U.S. Administration in Washington, an understanding also for the revanchist policy. This is a policy which is aimed in its very essence against peace as well as against the resolutions from Yalta and Potsdam, on which basis we have been living in peace for the last 40 years. The Federal Government believes that now is the time when it is possible to put the present policy in reverse, when it is possible to hold rallies and congresses directed against the inalienable rights of Czechoslovakia and the Polish People's Republic.

This is a very serious matter because this policy is not being pursued by such people as Neubauer, Czaja, and Hukpa but by Chancellor Kohl's Federal Government and his ministers. Moreover, for the first time in the history of the FRG, President Carstens, the head of the FRG, is holding a protective hand over them.

This is a matter that causes concern not only to us who are members of the great bloc of the socialist countries. For us this is not merely history. It ought to cause concern also in the West European countries of France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and Norway, which suffered under Hitler's boot and ought to remember that every revanchist policy starts in this way.

COMMUNIST PARTY (SPAIN) DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU201404 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A delegation of the Communist Party (Spain) led by Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the Central Committee, left Prague for home yesterday. At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; and Radoslav Klein, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

CPCZ, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS CEMA SUMMIT, DOCUMENTS

LD222204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have discussed the results of the economic conference of the CEMA member-states at summit level, which was held in Moscow 12-14 June this year. They endorsed the line of action taken by the Czechoslovak delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

They appreciated the fact that in a complicated international situation the CEMA member-states have strengthened their economic, scientific, and technical potential in the past years and achieved large-scale social progress, thus reinforcing the prestige of socialism in the world. They noted that mutual cooperation among the fraternal parties and states of the council achieved on the principles of socialist internationalism have made a significant contribution to this. The growing economic strength of the CEMA member-countries has become a material base on which to carry out the policy of peace and relaxation of international tension.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government paid tribute to the careful, collective preparation of the conference, its constructive course and open exchange of views, which had taken place in the spirit of friendship and unity. They identified themselves fully with the conclusions adopted at the conference on the current development of the international situation as they are stated in the Declaration on Peace and International Economic Cooperation, which characterizes the main trends of international development, expresses the resolve of the CEMA member-countries to counter the aggressive attempts of U.S. imperialism, and documents the peace efforts of the socialist community.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government highly appreciate the measures adopted to intensify further economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and development of the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-countries. They attach special significance to intensification of the coordination of economic policy, development of cooperation in science and technology, international specialization and cooperation in production, securing of the fuel and raw material needs of the member-countries, and securing of self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs.

The conclusions adopted by all CEMA member-countries represent a new stage in the development of cooperation, a fundamental step toward the further intensification of socialist economic integration, the improvement of the economic mechanism of cooperation, the attainment of a qualitatively higher level of cooperation of the council, and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community. The measures correspond both to the current and long-term needs of the further economic and social development of all CEMA member-states, whose realization will contribute toward strengthening socialism and peace in the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government stressed the great importance of the measures adopted for the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and other CEMA countries, and in particular the Soviet Union, as an essential prerequisite for the intensive development of the Czechoslovak national economy. The results of the CEMA member-countries' economic conference are strengthening further our certitude for the realization of the social and economic program of the CPCZ. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government expressed their unequivocal agreement with the conclusions adopted at the economic conference of the CEMA member-countries at summit level and at the 38th extraordinary meeting of the council, and instructed the relevant bodies to elaborate them into specific measures, and to secure at all levels of management their consistent fulfillment.

LER SUBMITS FINAL 1983 BUDGET TO ASSEMBLY

AU231551 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jun 84 pp 1-2

["From" a report by CSSR Minister of Finance Leopold Ler on the final federal budget for 1983, delivered at the 13th joint meeting of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague on 20 June]

[Text] Fiscal policy in 1983 was aimed at accelerating the dynamism of the creation of financial resources, relying on the most effective possible use of production factors, reinforcing cost efficiency, and tapping unused potentials in individual sectors of the economy. An important prerequisite was thus created for further developing our economy and living standards. At the same time, a balance between revenues and expenditures was ensured throughout the budget system, which contributed to enhancing the overall fiscal balance in our economy, which is one of the fundamental tasks of fiscal policy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Total revenues of the sum of state budgets (that is, the state budgets of the CSSR, the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], and the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] and the budgets of national committees amounted to Kcs324.1 billion, 2.8 percent more than planned. The budgetary expenditures, too, were exceeded. All in all, the budgetary management in 1983 was balanced at the end of the year.

In our budgetary system, the state budget of the CSSR continued to exert its integrating and coordinating influence. The revenues of the state budget of the CSSR amounted to Kcs171.7 billion and accounted for 61.9 percent of the total revenues of all three state budgets. Federal expenditures amounted to Kcs56.7 billion, which is 20.5 percent of the expenditures of all three state budgets. An additional Kcs115 billion were spent from the federal budget to subsidize the two republics' budgets. This sum ensured a balanced fiscal management of these two budgets.

The revenues of the budgets of the national committees reached the sum of Kcs110.4 billion in 1983, which was 5.6 percent more than planned and their expenditures amounted to Kcs110.3 billion. The national committees' unplanned additional revenues of Kcs1.7 billion were transferred in the course of the year to the national committees' contingency reserve and development funds.

A part of the surplus in the planned volume of the national committees' budgets is connected with a higher-than-planned utilization of supplementary resources, especially for the Z-project [community self-improvement program] and for reinforcing noninvestment expenditures for social needs. The national committees spent a total of Kcs3.2 billion on the Z-project as an effective instrument of implementing the tasks arising from the election programs and the value of the investment projects thus created amounted to Kcs3.8 billion.

We obtained in this way, for example, 860 places in nurseries, 13,091 in kindergartens, 4,052 in elementary schools, and 2,345 in school cafeterias. Furthermore, 670 km of water mains and 159 km of sewage drains were built in this way.

The rapid dynamism of the creation of internal financial resources was affected, above all, by the growth of profits from the internal economy, which increased 13 percent compared with 1982.

Crucial for the favorable results in the creation of profit were the great intensity of the reduction of material costs and the renewal of the national economy's dynamism with their positive impact on the relative savings of costs.

The reduction of costs accounted for about three-quarters of the increase in profit from the internal economy. This was more than in the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan when this share had represented 50 percent. Compared with the initial years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, however, we must note that the reduction of material costs shows a declining tendency, which is connected with the gradual exhaustion of the reserves that were easy to mobilize and at the same time expresses the need to ensure to a greater degree growing efficiency, and thus profits, by taking measures and utilizing reserves in the spheres of science and technology, investments, and external economic relations.

Compared with 1982, there was a relative reduction in total costs by 0.82 percent. This reduction represents for the national economy savings of Kcs8.7 billion.

As a consequence of the favorable development of costs and profits, the results of 1983 were better than planned. This also applies to all indicators of profitability. Profitability in relation to costs amounted to 10.4 percent and was 0.59 percent higher than planned. Profitability in relation to the production assets amounted to 5.4 percent and was 0.51 percent higher than planned.

While we are able to make this highly positive assessment of the development of costs and profits in the internal economy, we cannot make this positive assessment as regards the development of external efficiency, that is, the results yielded for our society by foreign exchange. The for-us-unfavorable development of the ratio between import and export prices continued last year and swallowed up a considerable part of the increment in profit.

Last year we spent Kcs17 billion to finance noninvestment expenditures for the development of science and technology, of which Kcs7.2 billion came from the state budget. This sum of total spendings on science and technology is relatively comparable with the outlays of economically advanced countries for such purposes.

We must see to it that these great sums yield a greater effect. In managerial and decisionmaking activity, extensive approaches prevail on a large scale and the capacity of research and development workplaces is still too diffused, being concentrated on too many tasks. The present system of management does not yet exert effective pressure on and real hunger and existential interest in innovating production and production programs, raising quality, and achieving in this way highly effective production and exports.

That is why it is necessary to more energetically continue to change the production structure within sectors and branches and to more flexibly adapt the technical-economic standards of production to the present requirements of world markets and internal needs. In evaluating the results of our activity, we must not confine ourselves to the domestic yardsticks of today but must compare ourselves with world standards.

The practical application of technical progress and the modernization of production and technology according to the latest findings depend to a considerable degree on capital investment and its orientation, on the selection of projects yielding the greatest possible effect in the shortest possible time.

The volume of capital investment work and deliveries increased 2.6 percent last year. Following the reduction in the volume of capital investment at the beginning of this quinquennium, capital investment thus increased again, albeit the plan anticipated a decline.

Of decisive importance are, above all, the growth of the effectiveness of investments and the entire process of the reproduction of basic assets. A number of problems and shortcomings still persist in this respect.

Analyses show that in a number of cases the real contributions of new investments are substantially lower than promised. On aggregate, this represents for the economy shortfalls in production and exports amounting to billions and, as a result, shortfalls in profit. It is necessary to raise accountability throughout the investment process -- for the preparation of investments, their realization, and their use.

In accordance with the intentions of the Set of Measures, there was an increase in the proportion of investments financed from the organizations' and economic production units' retained earnings. While, in 1980, 45.7 percent of investments were financed from retained earnings, in 1983 this share increased to 57.2 percent. Capital investment thus became more dependent on the organizations' creation of their own resources. We regard the reinforcement of this linkage as an important direction of deepening the principles of khozraschet [planning and accountancy method based on financial autonomy] economy.

Considerable unused potentials exist in inventory management. The state of inventories, without uninvoiced works and deliveries, reached Kcs372 billion at the end of last year and was 2.8 percent higher than at the beginning of that year.

The government is paying considerable attention to the inventories and recently adopted several measures aimed at their improved use.

Last year the impact of these measures began to be manifested, expecially in industry and the building industry. After several years of slowdown in the turnover of inventories in these branches, last year the turnover of inventories was accelerated by 2 days. Nonetheless, the planned task was not fulfilled. For this year the government adopted the task to tighten the development of inventories by Kcs5 billion.

The planned contribution of the turnover tax, which is the largest source of the state budget's revenue, fell short by Kcs1.8 billion last year. This was the case despite the overfulfillment of the planned deliveries of merchandise for domestic trade. The structure of these deliveries was thus less beneficial, from the viewpoint of the tax, than planned. The decline in tax proceeds also shows the need to tighten price control. Above all, it is necessary to resist attempts to increase the wholesale prices of new products without a corresponding improvement in their utility value.

We are linking the drawing of the balance sheet for the 3d year of the quinquennium with an evaluation of the impact of the 3 years of the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned National Economic Management.

Our findings so far confirm that its principles are commensurate with the requirements of the economy's intensification.

The application of these principles within the framework of the managerial and organizational activity of the Communist Party and the state gradually changes in a positive way people's approaches to the solution of tasks from the viewpoints of efficiency and quality; it changes their approaches to ensuring society's needs.

Not everywhere, however, have the new measures been consistently implemented and the possibilities of the Set fully utilized. Economic organizations have not yet been forced in any significant way to make use of the more demanding factors of long-term efficiency, factors that are based on the application of scientific-technological development, a more intensive use of production assets, more efficient investment activity, and increased effectiveness of foreign trade. We have only noted partial improvements in these areas.

That is why we have taken up the testing of some new elements of management. To raise the export performance of the economy, new forms of an economic and organizational linkage between production and foreign trade are being tested. The introduction of the investment fund and of an object-based invoicing system [objektova fakturacia] should contribute to more effective investment activity. Some partial measures adopted in response to the conclusions of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session are aimed at deepening economic linkages within the research-production-utilization cycle. The second stage of increasing the economic effectiveness of the wage system has been prepared. Analyses of the organizations' economic activity and the entire system of evaluating results achieved represent an important instrument of management.

We can note that approximately 80 percent of enterprises came to terms with all their tasks and commitments vis-a-vis society. In the remaining 20 percent of enterprises, which did not fulfill all their tasks, measures, including sanctions, have been adopted depending on the degree of nonfulfillment--measures whose aim is to raise the standard of the performance of these enterprises to the level of the best enterprises.

An important role in our efforts to raise efficiency is played by measures reinforcing thrift. The tasks stipulated in the Program of Thrift that was approved by the government in 1981 are being gradually fulfilled. In more than 800 organizations, fiscal control bodies have carried out a check on the fulfillment of these tasks.

It can be said that we are succeeding in more economically spending resources on official cars, expense-account traveling and eating, and publicity and in reducing expenditures for such purposes. But we do not think in the least that we have already come to terms with all causes of wasteful management. That is why the government foresees for this year and the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan a further reinforcement of thrift and a reduction of all kinds of unproductive expenditures in the production sphere, especially overhead costs. The aim in the nonproduction sphere will be to further emphatically promote the viewpoints of efficiency and frugality in spending resources.

We still have considerable unused reserves in the rational use of fuels, energy, raw materials, and human labor. This means that we must search and look around with open eyes, think, and notice even minor instances of waste, spoilage, poor quality, and disorder in the organization of work. Naturally, this is inconvenient and sometimes unpopular. But the interests of society as a whole must be consistently and uncompromisingly asserted, even when this means conflict with the interests of the enterprise, local interests, or the interests of individuals.

During checks we continually come across not only numerous cases of a mere formal fulfillment of tasks, but also manifestations of outright wasteful management. But why do these things have to wait for the arrival of finance or control bodies? We must demand a much more committed approach to solving the problems of thrift by all management bodies.

We must use the national property economically and with greater responsibility. Toward the end of last year the value of basic assets and inventories in state and cooperative organizations reached Kcs2.27 trillion. Last year we thus expanded this property by Kcs95 billion, which is also an important result of our economic activity. Care of this property, its consistent protection, and its full and efficient use are among the permanent tasks of our economic policy.

On the basis of the results achieved in the creation of material and financial resources, there was an increase in the degree of meeting the material and cultural needs of the population. The most important directive of the 16th CPCZ Congress -- to maintain and improve the attained living standards of the people and their social guarantees -- was again fulfilled last year. Personal consumption increased 2 percent compared with 1982 and social material consumption 3.2 percent.

The personal earnings of the population, which increased 3.1 percent compared with 1982 and amounted to Kcs393.5 billion, were the main source of increased personal consumption. Average wages increased 1.9 percent and amounted to Kcs2,789. Personal expenditures of the population increased Kcs11.2 billion and reached the sum of Kcs377.4 billion. The increase by Kcs16.1 billion in the population's savings represented 4.1 percent of its earnings and was thus at the level of 1982.

In this connection it is necessary to note that despite a generally positive trend in the development of retail trade and the situation on the domestic market, problems persist, especially in the supplies of industrial merchandise where we are not succeeding in adequately increasing deliveries of types of products that are in short supply, in speeding up innovation processes, and reducing unsaleable inventories of merchandise. These facts are then negatively reflected in the development of the turnover tax.

Another important factor of the growth of living standards and improvement of the environment are the expenditures for social services and other activities for the population covered from state budgets and the national committees' budgets. These expenditures ensure primarily tasks in the area of social and cultural policy, especially in education, health care, social security, culture, physical education and sports, and the sphere of comprehensive housing construction.

The outlays of the state budget for the social consumption of the population are developing in harmony with the targets of the long-term budget plan for the years 1981-85 and with the fiscal policy for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. These outlays proceed from the possibilities of the national economy and from the demand of utmost economy in spending them.

The overwhelming part of expenditures for social services and other activities for the population is effected through the budgets of national committees, which are in an initiative way and in keeping with their powers also making use of their own supplementary resources to speed up the plan-based satisfaction of the needs of the nonproduction sphere in accordance with local conditions.

The overall volume of noninvestment expenditures for social services and other activities for the population from the state budgets and the budgets of national committees was Kcs147.8 billion. Under comparable conditions, this represents a 2.9 percent increase against 1982.

Noninvestment expenditures for social security represented Kcs80.8 billion in 1983, which was a 3.7 percent increase. Within the framework of these expenditures, the greatest increase was in expenditures for old-age and other pensions, which increased Kcs1.8 billion compared with 1982 and amounted to Kcs49.4 billion. At the end of 1983, a total of 3,922,000 pensions were being paid out, with the average old-age pension reaching the sum of Kcs1,282.

As regards health insurance expenditures, which amounted to Kcs26 billion, the greatest increase against 1982 was in expenditures for sick pay (6.6 percent) due to the high average work disability rate. On the other hand, there is only a moderate growth in state budget expenditures for child allowances and other measures promoting population growth, as a consequence of the continuously declining birthrate, especially in the CSR. These expenditures amounted to Kcs17.5 billion in 1983. Together with other forms of assistance in money and in kind and with various rebates and discounts, social assistance to families with children amounts to Kcs36.6 billion.

Noninvestment expenditures for education increased 2.6 percent in 1983, compared with 1982, and their total volume of Kcs24.6 billion documents the material and financial intensiveness of tasks in this area, an intensiveness that is affected, above all, by the improvement of the material conditions of tuition and by the introduction of the new educational system. The need for increased material expenditures is also influenced by the populous age groups now entering elementary schools. Another factor affecting the growing costs is the more costly upkeep of modernized school buildings. One part of the increased outlays in the sphere of education run by national committees is also connected with the implementation of government resolutions about sending children to schools in the country. Expenditures for schools in the country for the CSSR as a whole amounted to Kcs448 million in 1983.

Noninvestment expenditures for health care amounted to Kcs22.9 billion in 1983 and increased 4.2 percent compared with 1982. This development, which is in keeping with the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, reflects the endeavor to build material-technical prerequisites for improving health care. Health officers were concentrating on the problem of protecting the living and working environment and taking measures to limit virus diseases. There was a further expansion of pediatric, gynecological, and stomatological care. New hospital complexes were put into use. The building of a network of departments combining diagnosis and treatment was of great importance for improving diagnosis. One of the factors that markedly affected the growth of health care expenditures was the 5.8 percent increase in the resources spent to ensure medication and special medical materials. A total of Kcs6.2 billion was spent on these purposes in 1983.

A total of Kcs4.7 billion of noninvestment expenditures was spent on culture last year. This was 3.4 percent more than in 1982. These outlays financed the activity and expansion of the network of cultural establishments and cultrual ensembles, the refurbishing of the historical parts of cities, and so forth. In the sector run by national committees, Kcs570 million in the CSR and Kcs264 in the SSR were spent on the maintenance of cultural monuments.

Resources coming from the state budget play an important role in financing housing construction and the housing economy. Last year these resources amounted to Kcs23.8 billion and the budget was exceeded by 1.4 percent. Of this, expenditures for housing construction represented Kcs12.5 billion, state subsidies of cooperative housing construction Kcs4.3 billion, subsidies of individual housing construction Kcs0.8 billion, and compensation for losses accrued by housing economy enterprises Kcs4.6 billion. More than 95,000 apartments were completed last year, of which more than 35,000 were allotted for the recruitment and stabilization of manpower.

Ever growing attention must be devoted to problems of the environment, especially to projects and installations necessary to improve the quality of the air and waterways. In the localities most exposed to pollution, it is necessary that these issues become a concern of leading bodies at all levels because their solution requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach. This concerns both the utilization of existing facilities and decisions about new investments and their structure.

SCHABOWSKI MEETS SYRIAN OFFICIALS IN DAMASCUS

LD241909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 24 Jun (ADN) -- Solidarity with Syria's struggle against Washington-Tel Aviv imperialist alliance and support for a just and lasting peace in the Near East is a principled element of GDR foreign policy. This was stated by SED Politburo member Guenter Schabowski on Sunday in Damascus during a meeting with Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of Syria.

The Syrian politicians pointed out that the responsibility for the increased tensions lay in the United States striving to militarily expand its hegemonistic policy in the region, deriving support from an intensified course of Israeli expansion. Syria will bow neither to pressure nor to the attempts at blackmail by Washington and its Israeli accomplices. The same day, Guenter Schabowski, editor in chief of the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, had a talk with Syrian Minister of Information Yasin Rajjuh. It dealt with further development of relations between the SED and the Ba'th party and with closer cooperation in the information sector, which has become far more urgent in view of imperialism's intensified conduct of psychological war.

Discusses Socialism, Security

LD241911 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, today in Damascus met the leading Syrian politicians Abdullah al-Ahmar and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. He informed them of the activities of the citizens in preparation of the GDR's 35th anniversary

The achievements of the working people showed that 1984 will be the most successful year in the GDR's history. The resolute countermeasures to the stationing of U.S. first-strike weapons in NATO countries as well as the GDR's staunch peace policy served the aim of preventing mankind from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe.

The Politburo member of the SED Central Committee pointed out that the socialist community was in a position to implement two tasks of strategic importance at the same time. It was able to tap the advantages of socialism to the benefit of the people and to guarantee their security.

HONECKER ON PAPANDREOU VISIT, EUROMISSILES

LD221747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1341 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received today a group of Greek journalists who are at present in the GDR to prepare for an official visit of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

During the talk in the State Council offices Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that the coming talks with Prime Minister Papandreou will lend fresh impetus not only to bilateral cooperation but also to the worldwide striving for peace and security. "We believe that the importance of the development of fruitful relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and Greece, which belongs to different military alliances, must not be underestimated in view of the aggravated international situation."

Erich Honecker described the current world situation as "further worsened so that it gives rise to concern" He stressed: "With the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in West Europe a new, even more dangerous, round of the arms race began." The most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO want to use their missile decision to create opportunities for a nuclear first strike and for waging a nuclear war limited to Europe. In the talk Erich Honecker stressed the need for an end to the deployment and the withdrawal of those missiles already in place. He referred to the recently adopted declaration of the Moscow meeting of the CEMA countries, in which it was once again affirmed: If such measures were taken which led to the removal of those American missiles already deployed, then the socialist countries would also take steps to lift the countermeasures.

In reply to a question about a reunification or an absorption of the one system by the other, Erich Honecker said: "There can be no question of absorption. Socialism can be just as little unified with capitalism as fire can with water. The question you have put is mainly put by those who aim at revising the status quo which arose from the result of the World War II and postwar developments. That is an extremely dangerous enterprise. We are in favor of giving a rebuff to all those who want to exploit the aggravation of the international situation in order to call into question the postwar order.

TISCH HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG TU DELEGATION

LD222212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Gera, 22 Jun (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received in Gera on Friday a delegation from the Federal Executive Committee of the FRG Trade Union Federation [DGB] headed by Lothar Zimmermann, member of the DGB Federal Executive Committee, for talks. The FRG trade unionists are visiting the 20th GDR Workers Festival in Gera Bezirk at the invitaion of the FDGB National Executive Committee.

Issues related to the representation of trade union interests and the trade unions' cultural policy were discussed. During the exchange of opinions the two sides declared their mutual desire to contribute to thepreservation and safeguarding of peace through intensified trade union activities. This struggle is a basic purpose of the representation of trade union interests and a cultural activity of the highest order.

During the talk Harry Tisch explained the FDGB's tasks in the further shaping of advanced socialist society and the all-round strengthening of the GDR in the 35th year of its existence. He explained how the trade unions make their contribution, by means of organizing socialist competition, to a stable and dynamic development of the economy, to socially secure conditions to the improvement -- in line with the plan -- of working and living conditions in the GDR. The outcome of the preparations for the 20th GDR Workers Festival has again shown how the happiness and creativeness of the working people are promoted through broad cultural work on the part of the trade unions.

Lothar Zimmermann explained the present sociopolitical situation in the FRG, outlined the DGB's cultural and political work and the purpose and aims of the Ruhr festival.

Taking part in the talks on the DGB side were Michael Geuenich, chairman of the DGB region of North-Rhine Westphalia, and Dr Fred Eckhard, DGB trade union organizer of the Ruhr festival. Taking part in the FDGB side were members of the FDGB National Executive Presidium Harald Buehl, secretary, and Guenter Mueller, chairman of the FDGB Bezirk Executive Committee of Gera.

DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR MUNICH POLLUTION MEETING

LD241625 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Munich 24, Jun (ADN) -- A GDR delegation headed by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, arrived in Munich over the weekend to attend the Multilateral Conference on the Causes and Prevention of Damage to Forests and Water by Air Pollution which begins Monday. The conference which lasts until Wednesday, is attended by government representatives and environmental experts from 31 countries, including most European states, the United States, and Canada. On his arrival, Minister Dr Reichelt told press representatives that the GDR Government deemed the top-level meeting to discuss topical issues of environmental policy as an appropriate means of carrying out the Helsinki Final Act and the final document of Madrid.

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO ITALIAN CP

LD221652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has sent a telegram of contratulations to the Italian Communist Party Central Committee. It says:

"We send our warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the Central Committee, all Communists and workers in your country on your great election victory of 17 June 1984. We feel bound in solidarity to the active struggle of the Italian Communist Party and wish you further success in the defense of the workers' social and democratic rights and in the struggle for the preservation and securing of peace."

HONECKER GREETS POLISH YOUTH-FDJ JOINT MEETING

LD221006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0358 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- The meeting between the youth of Poland and the GDR continues the rich traditions of the revolutionary struggle and of friendship and cooperation between the Polish Socialist Youth Association and the FDJ. This is stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in a greetings message to the participants in the friendship meeting of the youth of the Polish People's Republic and the GDR in Szczecin from June 22d to June 24th. The warm links and personal friendships of the children and young people of the two countries reflect the spirit of friendship and comradely solidarity between the SED and the PZPR.

The meeting is taking place at a time when peace is seriously threatened by the aggressve striving for supremacy of the United States and its NATO allies, the message says. At the Moscow consultations, on the other hand, the member-countries of CEMA, reaffirmed that everything must be done to preserve world peace and avert a nuclear catastrophe.

It is in this spirit that the youth meeting will show itself to be a powerful commitment to socialism and peace. The youth of both countries will proclaim that at all times they are ready to use all their strength to strengthen and defend the socialist achievements in the two countries.

GDR-USSR COMMISSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD221356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1029 GMT 22 Jun 84

["Wide-Ranging Perspectives of Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR Discussed" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun (ADN) -- The 34th session of the GDR/USSR joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation took place in Moscow from 19 to 22 June 1984. The delegations were headed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the SED and Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Leonid Kostandov, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The commission discussed measures and problems related to the increase in economic performance by both countries and the strengthening of economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in accordance with the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The work of the commission was aimed at the implementation of the agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and of the wide-ranging decisions of the top-level CEMA economic discussion on the accelerated development and deepening of socialist economic integration and on the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the member countries.

In carrying out the top-level decisions, the commission discussed measures and tasks in the further coordination of economic policy, the focus of which is the full implementation of the intensification of production as a key issue of future economic development.

The commission devoted particular attention to the current level and the results of the coordination of economic plans between the GDR and the USSR for the period 1986 to 1990 as the main instrument of the harmonization of economic policy.

The commission decided on measures which will allow for the preparation of agreements on cooperation in research and production in important areas, on the basis of the coordination of economic plans for the coming 5-year plan period.

The commission took decisions on the further raising of the effectiveness of scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, which are aimed at further accelerating scientific-technological progress and the exploitation of its results as the key link in the implementation of intensively expanded reproduction.

The commission dealt with measures for the further development of direct links between combines in the GDR and production associations in the USSR. They noted that with the implementation of agreements in the spheres of science and technology, both for the intensification of production and the reconstruction and technical reequipping of production facilities, close links had been established between the work collectives of the combines and production associations which permit these links to be raised to a qualitatively new level.

It was agreed that direct links should be broadened between a number of combines in the GDR and production associations in the USSR and that an effective contribution to the exploitation of performance reserves should be secured by means of the joint implementation of rationalization and intensification measures, the raising of the technical quality of products and the production process, and the creation and application of efficient technologies.

The commission said a firm element in the direct links was the carrying out of performance comparisons between combines and large factories for the purpose of reducing production input in analogous products. It decided on measures to carry out more of such comparisons with the aim of making the ratio of input to output more favorable.

The commission also devoted its attention to new projects for the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and of the deepening of economically effective cooperation in production. The agreement signed at the meeting in the sphere of passive electronic components contains joint and separate projects for the development of production of modern electronic passive components in line with the new demands of microelectronics, including the special technological equipment and reciprocal supplies necessary for this.

The cooperation between the energy engineering sector of the two countries in the production of modern turbomotors was coordinated with the signing at the meeting of a protocol to the government agreement on cooperation in the production of high-performance gas compressor units.

The government agreement on cooperation in the organization of production and reciprocal supplies of track-building machines contributes considerably to the solution of the growing tasks in both countries in the preservation and expansion of the rail network.

In the mutual exchange of goods between the two countries, modern equipment for track-building, including assemblies for the production of such equipment, will be supplied, and thus the long-term requirements of both countries better satisfied.

With the signing at the meeting of the ministerial agreement on the further development of cooperation in the sphere of polyamide textile silk production according to a new highly productive process, and on the improvement of the technological process of production of heat-resistant and nonflammable fibers, the long-term, wide-ranging advantageous cooperation in the chemical industry is being continued and developed.

The commission dealt with an agreement on the further deepening of relations in production technology in the glass industry, which laid down new tasks for the continuation of fruitful cooperation in the intensification of production of domestic and lighting glass and of lead crystal.

The 34th session also devoted its attention to opportunities for cooperation in new spheres, such as the creation of a unified system of modern control systems and the organization of production of fluid transmissions.

The relevant ministries were commissioned with the preparation of agreements and treaties on cooperation in these areas.

The chairmen of both sides of the commission discussed in the presence of the relevant ministers and other members of the commission, at the printing press works in the town of Andropov with workers, scientists, and technicians, the results achieved and further opportunities for cooperative production and development of a new generation of sheet-fed offset printing machines. Discussions by members and experts of the commission took place in Moscow, Leningrad, Glukhovo, Gus-Khrustalnyy, Cherepovets, and Tula.

Those who took part in the discussion of the 34th session of the commission were:

On the GDR side: Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of science and technology, deputy chairman of the GDR side of the commission; Otto Arndt, minister of transportation; Guenter Ehrensperger, department chief in the Central Committee of the SED; Rudi Georgi, minister for construction of machine tool and processing machinery; Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade; Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemical industry; Heinz Koppfer, state secretary in the State Planning Commission; Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of district managed industry and foodstuffs industry; Werner Buschmann, minister of light industry; Karl Gruenheid, minister of the glass and ceramics industry; Rolf Kersten, minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment; Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics; Horst Tschanter, head of the CEMA working group in the Central Committee of the SED; Rudolf Heinze, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Christian Scholwin, state secretary in the Ministry for Construction of General Machinery, Agricultural Machinery, and Vehicles; Karl-Heinz Richter, head of the USSR Department of the State Planning Commission and official secretary of the GDR side of the commission; Karl Mittenzwei, head of the mission of the commission's GDR side in Moscow.

The meeting was also attended by Wolfgang Grabowski, special envoy and minister attached to the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

On the USSR side: Kiril Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, deputy chairman of the Soviet side of the commission; Sergey Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building; Igor Belousov, minister of the shipbuilding industry; Vladimir Velichko, minister of power machine building; Nikolay Kozlov, minister of the chemical industry, [name, title as heard]; Voldemar Lejins, minister of the food industry; Anatoliy Mayortes, minister of the electrical equipment industry; Alexey Petrishchev, minister of mineral fertilizer industry; Alexey Yeshin, minister of construction materials industry; Olimp Chukanov, deputy department chief in the Central Committee of the CPSU; Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Vladislav Kolesnikov, first deputy minister of the electronics industry; Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Viktor Rybakov, first deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems; Yuriy Bystrov, deputy minister of the fish industry; (Aleksandr Butusov), deputy minister of the automotive industry; Ivan Gritsenko, deputy minister of light industry; Sergey Golubkov, deputy minister of the chemical industry; Leonid Zorin, deputy minister of foreign trade; Sergey Kashirov, deputy minister of the gas industry; Boris Nikiforov, deputy minister of railways; Lev Popov, deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building; Vladimir Sergeyev, deputy minister of meat and dairy industry; Ivan Solovyev, deputy minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances; Aleksandr Martynov, department chief in the Central Committee of the CPSU; Dmitriy Zotov, department chief in the State Planning Committee; Gennadiy Pokarayev, department chief in the State Planning Committee; (Yuriy Medvedkov), secretary of the Soviet side of the commission; (Nikolay Baturin), permanent Berlin representative of the Soviet side of the commission.

Other deputy ministers and experts also attended the discussion.

KOHL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, CONCLUDES VISIT

Excellent Atmosphere

LD222041 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (MTI) -- Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, held a press conference Friday in Budapest. Helmut Kohl called the atmosphere of his talks with Hungarian leaders "excellent, positive and of a constructive nature". In his introductory statement he made special mention of his two-hour, "very profound" exchange of views with Janos Kadar.

Characterizing bilateral relations he mentioned that of the CMEA countries, Hungary is the second largest economic partner of the FRG after the Soviet Union, and goods exchange in the first months of 1984 rose by 16 percent. He emphasized that the FRG is ready to prolong the ten-year trade cooperation agreement which will expire this autumn. He referred to the fact that the FRG would be glad to conclude an investment agreement with Hungary.

With respect to East-West relations, the chancellor said that the standpoint of the Hungarian and FRG Governments differ in the evaluation of the causes and character of the tension, but both sides agree that dialogue has to be continued. He stressed that the FRG is ready to expand its relations with every East European country, and bases its policy on predictability, realism and commitment to concluded agreements.

Speaking of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament, the federal chancellor said that renouncement of the use of force, as was proposed by Warsaw Treaty member states, is a central issue for the FRG, too. He termed it equally important for the participating countries to express this principle with concrete measures. In conclusion he said that he has invited Janos Kadar for a visit to Bonn, and the invitation has been accepted.

Answering questions Chancellor Kohl said that no actual agreements were concluded during his talks, and that this was not the aim of his visit. He recalled the intention for prolonging the long-range commercial agreement, and the possibilities existing in cultural relations. He was of the opinion that the investment agreement proposed by the FRG could contribute to reducing the Hungarian deficit apparent in Hungarian-FRG trade turnover.

In answer to a question on economic relations Chancellor Kohl said that "we in the FRG oppose every form of protectionism". He referred to the fact that 33-35 percent of FRG economic production is realized in export, that the FRG is one of the world's largest trading countries, and therefore expects that the current complicated world economic conditions will not hinder extending relations between the two countries, but will have an encouraging effect.

Answering the question of the West German radio's correspondent, Chancellor Kohl said he will make use of his visit to Hungary to meet with representatives of the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary. He stressed that both governments consider the German-speaking minorities living in Hungary to be a bridge in the relations of the two peoples.

Unity on Important Points

LD221527 Hamburg DPA in German 1356 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Budapest, 22 Jun (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl ended his official visit to Hungary today with a "very intensive and good talk" with party leader Janos Kadar; the meeting lasted over 2 hours. At a news conference, Kohl described the atmosphere during the visit as "excellent, like the weather."

Kohl told newsmen in Budapest today before starting the private part of his visit, which lasts until Saturday, that naturally there are a number of questions on which there were different views. With regard to important points, however, he was at one with his partners in the talks. On bilateral relations Kohl said that the already excellent economic relations would be further encouraged by means of an investment agreement. There are already more than 300 cooperation agreements between German and Hungarian firms. The foreign ministers of the two countries would soon be negotiating on the investment agreement.

In the difficult negotiations between Hungary and the European Community, Bonn supports the Hungarian wish for a trade agreement with the EEC. The problem is that such an agreement would be in the nature of a precedent.

East-West relations had been a particularly important topic of the talks in Hungary, the chancellor said. Hungary and the Federal Republic regret the stagnation in the disarmament talks and wish for a continuation of the dialogue. The basis for East-West agreements is "predictability, realism, and observance of treaties." The renunciation of violence proposed by the Warsaw Pact "is, for us, a matter for the Stockholm negotiations."

Kohl stressed in particular that he had also discussed matters concerning environmental protection with the Hungarian partners in the talks. If one talks about weapons then one must "also talk about preserving the forest for future generations." Kohl said that he had invited Kadar to visit Bonn and the invitation had been accepted, but a visit would not take place this year. Concerning the question of Hungarians of German ethnic origin, he and Kadar had been in agreement on the "bridging function" which this over 200,000-strong minority could have "for the benefit of both sides."

Tours Hajdu-Bihar

LD230922 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The West German chancellor has begun his visit to Hajdu-Bihar Megye with a tour of Debrecen. Helmut Kohl was accompanied by Gyorgy Sikula, first secretary of the county party committee, and Imre Szabo, council chairman, while visiting a church, the Calvinist College, and one of Debrecen's business centers.

The West German press, radio, and television continue to report in detail on Chancellor Kohl's visit to Hungary. One television station highlighted the fact that Janos Kadar and Helmut Kohl both expressed their regret at the breaking off of the Geneva arms control talks, while DIE WELT emphasized that Hungary and the FRG are ready to expand economic relations.

Depart 23 June

LD231712 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The FRG federal chancellor has left Hungary. Our correspondent Gyorgy Bernat reports from Ferihegy Airport:

[Bernat] Helmut Kohl left Hungary this afternoon. The chancellor was seen off at the airport by Premier Gyorgy Lazar. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi were also present.

The talks between the heads of government began on Thursday and the discussions with Pal Losonczi and Janos Kadar were noted as the major events of the visit. The Hungarian side characterized the discussions as cordial and open, and this was confirmed by Chancellor Kohl at his press conference on Friday. Both sides are faithful members of their own political and military systems, and they judge current tensions and their causes differently. Talks took place with this consideration in mind. They centered on current international political issues, and within this on possibilities for halting the arms race, reducing the heightened tension, and building mutual confidence.

Both sides reaffirmed their intention to maintain and expand bilateral ties, which are orderly and mutually advantageous. Chancellor Kohl referred to this and announced that his government is prepared to extend the cooperation agreement which is due to run out in November this year, and he recommended that the two countries adopt an agreement on investment in the interest of further investment projects. Helmut Kohl invited Janos Kadar to Bonn to continue the exchange of views; Kadar accepted the invitation.

KADAR MEETS U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD CHAIRMAN

LD222007 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Friday met in Budapest Paul Volcker, president of the board of governors of the bank of issue of the United States. In a cordial meeting they exchanged views on some topical questions of the international situation and Hungarian-U.S. relations. The meeting was attended by Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank.

SZUROS WELCOMES ORTEGA-LED NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD251057 Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- On the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, a Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and coordinator of the Government of National Reconstruction, arrived in Hungary Monday for a working visit. The delegation includes Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN national leadership and minister of planning, Miguel d'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs, and Julio Lopez, head of the International Relations Department of FSLN.

At Ferihegy Airport the delegation was met by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC. Present was Eva Conrado Flores, Budapest ambassador of Nicaragua.

CUBAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES AT MSZMP INVITATION

LD251206 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI) -- Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and delegation arrived in Budapest Sunday on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

POLISH SPOKESMAN JERZY URBAN ARRIVES 20 JUNE

LD201957 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the Polish Government, arrived in Hungary Wednesday on the invitation of State Secretary Zsolt Bajnok, president of the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Holds Press Conference

LD212201 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- Jerzy Urban, spokesman of the Polish Government who has been in Hungary since Wednesday, and Jerzy Zielinski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary, Thursday held a press conference in Budapest on the occasion of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the foundation of People's Poland.

Jerzy Urban stressed that commemoration of the 40th anniversary will be an important political event in Poland. On June 22, 1944, after the Polish Army together with the liberating Soviet troops had entered Polish soil, a national liberation committee was set up which issued a manifesto of historic importance that announced radical democratic changes. This event proved to be of fundamental importance in the history of Poland as experiences of that time affect topical problems of today. The birth of new power did not happen smoothly. The anti-socialist elements in today's Poland too are representatives of an outdated rightist conception and their programme is identical with the concepts of the post-war opposition, in other words, to say no to the programme of communists.

Jerzy Urban pointed out that the achievements of Polish society are not to be judged on the developments of the recent years alone. The country is going to mark the anniversary in an atmosphere of extensive political debate but, as the events of recent times indicate, there is reason for optimism.

Jerzy Zielenski spoke mainly of economic and commercial contacts between Hungary and Poland, underlining that they are steadily expanding with bilateral turnover [words indistinct] to a thousand million rubles last year.

Answering questions Jerzy Urban said that the Polish leadership does not consider that those who voted at the recent elections all support the leadership. The majority of the voters voted against the opposition and in favour of consolidation and stabilization. Now it is the task of the Polish leadership to convince the public in possession of this support of the correctness of its policy.

Ends Visit

LD222039 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (MTI) -- Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the Polish Government, who visited Hungary June 20-22 on the invitation of State Secretary Zsolt Bajnok, president of the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Budapest Friday.

During his visit Jerzy Urban met representatives of the Hungarian press at a press conference held on the occasion of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the birth of the People's Poland.

Jerzy Urban met Erno Lakatos, head of the Agitation and Political Education Department of the HSWP Central Committee.

USSR MINISTER BALMONT ON TOOL PRODUCTION

LD231541 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (MTI) -- Boris Balmont, minister of machine-tool engineering and instrument industry of the Soviet Union, held a lecture Friday at the House of Soviet Culture and Science in Budapest, for Hungarian experts. The lecture dealt with the main tendencies and possibilities of developing Soviet machine-tool production and extending cooperation with the CEMA countries.

Following the introduction by Hungarian Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, Boris Balmont said that the 82 multilateral and 31 bilateral production specialization and cooperation agreements concluded so far serve to develop Hungarian-Soviet technical-production relations. The share of Soviet export products in the bilateral trade of specialized machine industry products is 62 per cent, of imports 71 per cent.

Since 1975 the value of exchange machine-tool industry deliveries between Hungary and the Soviet Union has risen almost 2.5 fold, and there are further possibilities for dynamic development. Production relations between companies of the two sides have to be considerably strengthened to make use of the possibilities, and ministries should provide greater assistance for the establishment of conditions for such direct relations, emphasized Boris Balmont.

SOVIET LIGHT INDUSTRY USES HUNGARIAN TECHNIQUES

LD232222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Soviet light industry enterprises adopt Hungarian design and production techniques with the hope that they can improve their efficiency and increase the production of competitive goods. This was said by Soviet Deputy Minister Biryukov at a press conference that concluded a meeting of the Hungarian-Soviet Standing Committee for Cooperation in Light Industry. He pointed out that the expansion of cooperation is based on interstate contracts. Hungary is developing direct links with three republics: Georgia, Ukraine, and Moldavia, and cooperation among producers will have a larger role than before. The USSR counts on Hungarian participation primarily in the modernization of shoe and clothing factories. According to plans, Hungarian factories will take part in the reconstruction of three or four factories.

ORTEGA ARRIVES 23 JUNE FOLLOWING SOFIA VISIT

LD231049 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Good morning ladies and gentlemen: Let us begin with an item about the official visit of the guests from Nicaragua. (Marek Kawka) is at the microphone, reporting from Warsaw:

This is Okecie Military Airport in Warsaw; it is nearly 1000. A Nicaraguan delegation has just arrived in our country on a working party and state visit, on board a special plane from Sovia. The delegation is led by Daniel Ortega, member of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and coordinator for the Government Junta. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 23 June reports: "Commander Ortega is leading a delegation that includes Commander Henry Ruiz, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, and other Nicaraguan Government officials."]

The delegation was greeted by Jozef Czyrek, secretary of the Central Committee, and member of the PZPR Politburo; Stefan Olszowski; foreign minister and member of the PZPR Politburo; and Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

After the welcoming ceremony, the Nicaraguan delegation placed flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Talks With Jaruzelski

LD232025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan party and state delegation led by Daniel Ortega arrived in Poland today on a 3-day working visit.

The highlight of the visit was a meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and the Nicaraguan leader. The politicians informed each other about the internal situation in their countries, discussed development and prospects for bilateral cooperation, and assessed the main international issues. They expressed concern over the continuously deteriorating situation in Central America as a result of the U.S. policy of interference and intervention. It was stated that the permanent solution of the conflict in Central America can be brought about through negotiations with the participation of all parties concerned on the bases of nonintervention, independence, the sovereign equality of states, and cooperation for economic and social development.

Polish-Nicaraguan talks devoted to economic cooperation, to a wide range of international issues, and to the further development of interparty contacts were also held today. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 1300 GMT on 24 June reports: "In addition to the meeting held in Warsaw at the presidential level [as heard], other work sessions were held at the ministerial level between Stefan Olszowski and Miguel d'Escoto, [PPR and Nicaraguan foreign ministers] respectively, between Manfred Gorywoda and Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, planning ministers [as heard], and at the party level between representatives Czeslaw Dega and Julio Lopez of the FSLN." Warsaw PAP in English at 1709 GMT on 24 June adds: "Taking part in the talks on the Polish side were PUWP CC Political Bureau members -- CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, Vice Premier, Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda, head of CC Foreign Department Czeslaw Dega, and Polish Ambassador to Nicaragua Eugeniusz Ciurus."]

Dinner Given

LD232218 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw 23 June -- Later today Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a dinner in honor of Daniel Orgega Saavedra at the palace of the Council of Ministers here. Both leaders delivered speeches. The dinner was attended by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, top officials of the party and state authorities, the Sejm (Polish parliament) leadership, generals, and social and economic activists.

Visit Ends

LD251053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, has concluded its working visit to Poland. A farewell ceremony was held at the Warsaw Okecie Airport, with the participation of Miroslaw Milewski, Stefan Olszowski, and Manfred Gorywoda.

SINDERMANN, FDJ DELEGATION AT SZCZECIN MEETING

LD221348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0926 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Szczecin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR delegation to the friendship meeting between the young people of the PPR and the GDR in Szczecin was welcomed on Friday morning at the Pomellen border crossing by delegates of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP]. Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber; Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and the members of the delegation were welcomed with bread and salt by young girls in national costume and the sound of folk music.

The 3-day meeting, which will be imbued with the spirit of the 40th anniversary of the PPR and the 35th anniversary of the GDR, will be attended by 5,000 FDJ members and the same number of ZSMP delegates.

Jaruzelski, Honecker Greetings

LD222205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker have sent messages of greetings to the participants of the PPR-GDR Youth Friendship Days which are taking place in Szczecin.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee emphasized that opposition to the terrible threat of war, which brings destruction, disaster and bloodshed, is the most important task facing young people today.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee expressed the belief that the Szczecin youth meeting will provide new impulses to the fraternal alliance of the nations and to the young people of the two states. A great peace demonstration in which some 35 thousand young people from Poland and the GDR will participate, will take place tomorrow.

Gucwa, Sindermann Speak

LD222151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Szczecin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- A 2-day meeting between young parliamentarians of the PPR and the GDR started today in the Polish port of Szczecin. Thirty deputies from the GDR People's Chamber and 30 young Polish deputies are taking part. At the start of the discussion Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, made speeches.

Stanislaw Gucwa recalled the rich traditions of fraternal relations between the two countries introduced with the Treaty of Zgorzelec of 1950. The most important present-day task is to work jointly for peace and detente. On the eve of the anniversaries of the founding of the two socialist fraternal countries it could be said that the PPR and the GDR can only grow and flourish because they shape their relations in friendship and cooperation. A great source of strength is the common interests of the fraternal countries, which will also in the future develop to the benefit of the peoples, Stanislaw Gucwa stressed.

Horst Sindermann referred to the outstanding achievements of the young deputies since last year's meeting in Goerlitz (Dresden Bezirk). The 32,250 young deputies in the GDR, including 21,600 holding an FDJ mandate, passionately support the many economic initiatives of the younger generation for the further strengthening of the socialist fatherland and the safeguarding of peace. This is especially important now when the most aggressive circles of imperialism are pursuing to an unprecendented extent a course of confrontation and arms escalation.

Party Leaders Attend Rally

LD232255 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] A peace demonstration in which some 35 thousand young men and women are taking part has begun in Szczecin as part of the PPR-GDR Youth Friendship Days. Stanislaw Gucwa, Tadeusz Porebski, Tadeusz Czechowicz, Waldemar Swirgon, as well as Horst Sindermann and Egon Krenz are the young people's guests of honor.

Krenz, Porebski Addresses

LD231835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1206 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Szczecin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- The participants in the friendship meeting in Szczecin between PPR and GDR youth adopted a peace appeal to all young people in Europe and the world at a peace rally today. In it they stress their commitment to peace and socialism and demand the withdrawal of the new U.S. medium-range missiles from Western Europe. Europe must not become a Euroshima.

In Pogon Stadium, PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski and SED Politburo member Egon Krenz addressed the 30,000 participants in the meeting from the two fraternal countries -- young Poles from the northwestern parts of the country and inhabitants of Szczecin.

Egon Krenz said that the friendship meeting, which the younger generation of the two countries had dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the PPR and the 35th anniversary of the GDR, is a moving expression of the fraternal solidarity between the two states and peoples. It also symbolizes the enormous historical changes that have taken place with the victorious advance of socialism in Europe.

In the GDR a worker and peasant state has arisen on German soil, the first and so far only German state that makes no territorial claims whatsoever on other states and which recognizes existing borders. "It was and is the communists who led our peoples into the fraternal alliance of our community," he said.

The power of the workers and peasants in the GDR and the PPR conquered racial hatred and chauvinism and implanted the ideas of international friendship in the hearts and minds of millions of people on both sides of the Oder and Neisse. It was in accordance with the spirit of friendship when today this militant community for peace and socialism, which has grown up over almost four decades, was carefully cultivated and constantly further developed.

Egon Krenz said that it is a mockery of the 20 million Soviet people who died and were murdered and of the 6 million Polish victims -- men, women and children, who perished in World War II -- that in the FRG today a situation is being created with the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons which means that war against the Soviet Union, Poland, and indeed against all socialist states could be waged again from German soil. These missiles gave a further boost to those revanchist forces who still cling to their dangerous illusions of a "Greater German Reich" within the 1937 borders. "We demand a halt to the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, the dismantling of the systems already deployed, and a return to the situation which existed before the installation of the nuclear medium-range systems," he said.

"As far as the GDR is concerned I reaffirm here, on Polish territory, our people's standpoint: At all times and in every situation we will do everything -- yes, everything -- to see that war never again starts from German soil."

Tadeusz Porebski said that the period of building the socialist social system in the PPR and the GDR meant peace for this part of Europe and friendship, all-round cooperation, and community of aims and interests for both peoples. The present-day PPR and GDR form a reliable limb of the socialist community. The PPR needs a strong GDR allied in friendship, and conversely the GDR needs a strong socialist PPR as a friendly ally.

Tadeusz Porebski said that the internationalist ties between the PZPR and the SED are the driving force for the cooperation between the two states and peoples. Economic cooperation has expanded from year to year. Cooperation between enterprises is being expanded and scientific and technological exchange intensified for the benefit of the vital interests of the socialist states and peoples.

The two peoples on both sides of the Oder will not flag in the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states and in the struggle for peace and security, Tadeusz Porebski stated. Peace is the highest goal of socialism. The class struggle in the world has clearly intensified recently, he said. U.S. imperialism is striving to alter the balance of power and achieve military superiority. The U.S. Administration and the reactionary NATO circles are forcing a new, much more dangerous phase of the arms race. Revanchist circles in the FRG are questioning the political territorial realities in Europe that arose as a result of the victory over fascism. "We resolutely state to these forces that we are and will be a Polish state within those borders laid down in 1945," he stressed. The socialist community of states is able to defend any border and any socialist state.

The youth of both countries is now preparing to take part in the 12th World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow. "We are convinced that the Polish socialist youth organizations and the FDJ will redouble their initiatives which unite the youth of our countries around the main slogan of the festival: For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship."

Meeting Concludes

LD242201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Szczecin, 24 Jun (ADN) -- For the youth of the PPR and the GDR, it is now more important than ever to do everything possible to strengthen socialism on an all-round basis and preserve peace. This assurance was given by those attending the friendship meeting of PPR and GDR youth in Szczecin in a letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker which was adopted Sunday at the final meeting. The participants at the meeting gave their assurance that they would prove themselves worthy of the high measure of trust which the PZPR and SED placed in the young people of both countries, and would always actively work to implement the policy of the Marxist-Leninist parties.

The high point of the 3-day meeting was a rally for peace and socialism on Saturday, attended by over 30,000 members of the ZSMP and the FDJ at Pogon Stadium.

The meeting of young parliamentarians of Poland and the GDR, held within the framework of the Szczecin friendship meeting, ended its exchange of views on Saturday. The final document warns that Europe's continued peaceful development is overshadowed by the U.S. policy of confrontation. The two socialist countries' younger generation is determined to do everything in its power to comprehensively strengthen and reliably protect socialism.

HEALTH MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

LD221547 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 22 June -- A delegation of the Polish Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, headed by Vice-Minister Stanislaw Gura, paid here a few-day visit at the invitation from the People's Republic of China Health Ministry. At the end of the visit Vice-Minister Gura and Chinese Health Vice-Minister Tan Yun signed yesterday a standing cooperation accord and plan for the years 1985-86. Both sides will share experiences in surgery, traditional Chinese medicine, acupuncture, and herbal treatment. They will exchange specialists and literature, and will hold scientific symposia.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETS; AGENDA SUMMARIZED

LD152147 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The Government Presidium familiarized itself with the results of the official visits of friendship paid to Poland by party and state delegations from the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Government Presidium discussed the course of implementing the program for improving young people's start in life and employment. It was recognized that despite the fact that better conditions have been created for young people's advancement in employment, the requisite transformations were still too slow.

The Government Presidium also acquainted itself with the state of preparations for children's and young people's summer holidays. This year 3.2 million children and young people will avail themselves of various forms of leisure. This is almost a quarter more than a year ago. Two hundred thousand will go on holidays abroad, above all to the GDR and the CSSR. It is estimated that approximately two-thirds of the cost of summer holidays will be met from social funds.

The Government Presidium passed the timetable for implementing the accords [ustalenia] of the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and conclusions from the meetings with representatives of employees' self-management bodies, trade unions, enterprise directors, and from the conference with voivodship governors.

During the discussion and on the basis of preliminary information provided by the Main Statistical Office, the Government Presidium pointed out that the economic situation in May was better than a year ago. Industrial output has gone up. The number of apartments handed over for use has also gone up, although not to a considerable extent.

Weather was kind to agriculture. There were difficulties in foreign trade involving the countries in the second area of payments caused by a drop in prices paid for goods exported by Poland.

In the next point on the agenda, the Government Presidium analyzed information about the state of executing the postcontrol conclusions of the Supreme Chamber of Control in units subordinate to the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry.

The Government Presidium approved the Council of Ministers' bill on the duty to work out a plan for the years 1986-1990 by units of socialized economy of particular significance for the national economy. It also passed the plan of the State Employment Activization Fund for the current year.

MINISTERS DEBATE ELECTIONS, CEMA SUMMIT, ECONOMY

LD231341 Warsaw PAP in English 1107 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 22 June -- Poland's Council of Ministers held a meeting today to size up the socio-political situation in this country, the Government Press Office reported.

The government said that the local elections results reflect favourable transformations within the normalization process that is going on in Poland's social and political life. A decisive majority of Poles went to the polls thus expressing their desire to reach reconciliation in the spirit of socialist renewal, stepping up the side of constitutional values which determine the systemic foundations of state. The government regards the election results first of all as an obligation it is to fulfill and confirm by concrete activities in practice.

The elections were held in a calm and serious atmosphere of civic responsibility. The voting rooms were undisturbed and the expectations of the opposition, backed by hostile centres, and its active attempts to boycott the elections, and consequently, to destabilize and undermine public order, were of no avail having drawn little attention. In the context of the voting results, the Council of Ministers stressed the role of leading political forces which cooperate within the coalition system of governing. The government praised the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) and efforts made by its activists for the benefits of this country.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with the results of the recent CMEA economic summit in Moscow. The results and documents adopted by the summit open a new important stage of cooperation within the CMEA. Poland is to take an active part in the intensification of this cooperation and it treats its pledge as one of the main tasks on the road of socio-economic development. The cabinet mapped out the directions of works and laid down a schedule for the realization of the summit's resolutions to be carried out by government organs.

The cabinet also discussed a report on the realization and results of the economic reform in 1983 and said the economy system in 1983 was closer to the economic targets defined by the 9th PUWP Congress than that in 1982. New regulations on factory management have consolidated and the past year was described as crucial for the development of factory self-managements as it saw self-managements operate in 90 percent of enterprises with 8 million employees. The continuation of the economic reform requires, at this moment, a higher consistency in the factories' drive to develop and reinforce their independence, self-management, and self-financing.

Next, the government examined materialization of the national anti-inflation programme in 1983. The basic task in inflation control is to increase the supplies of commodities and services, it said. The utilization of production back-ups in industries making consumer goods improved in 1983. Production grew by 6.7 per cent over the last year, this including consumer goods -- by 7 per cent and services -- by 6 per cent.

The government launched what the programme prescribed as production efficiency measures thus achieving a reduction of the 1983 budget deficit from the expected 151 billion zlotys down to 25 billions.

The price growth rate estimated by the 1983 Central Annual Plan was surpassed while the cost-of-living index went up by 23 per cent, which was due to the pace of income growth by 25 or so per cent higher than planned.

The Council of Ministers accepted a draft law on drug-addiction control.

COMMISSIONER BAKA ON PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC REFORM

LD241818 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 24 June -- According to the Polish Government, last year reported considerable progress in the implementation of the economic reform in tune with the principles of the directions adopted by the 9th PUWP Congress, Government Commissioner for the Economic Reform Wladyslaw Baka told a news conference here yesterday.

The economy was undergoing a transformation process. However, not all reforms had been fully introduced. Many temporary solutions and even old ones were still used, though new mechanisms were acquiring growing significance. Due to this, among other things, it is difficult to arithmetically estimate to what degree particular solutions of the reform influenced the economic results last year, but one can be sure that their influence was big, Baka said.

Baka said that if producers manage to fulfil the objectives envisaged in their plans -- and much is testifying to this -- the assumptions of the annual plan this year can be exceeded. What is more, there are odds to fulfil the 3-year plan half a year ahead of schedule if to-date favourable trends in the economy continue to prevail.

According to Polish banks, the number of enterprises which are facing the danger of losing their creditworthiness amounts to 270. The majority of them are agricultural units.

Baka described as favourable the fact that turnover tax last year was used more broadly as a factor of the rational price policy and that rules of self-financing have strengthened. Some mismanagement was reported in price fixing, as the sector reported too scarce use of the possibility to negotiate prices and of the so-called formula of justified costs, Baka said.

Transformations in the production structure, growth of labour productivity and better use of fuels, raw and intermediate materials as well as a growing number of investment projects launched by individual enterprises reported last year are also considered by the government a favourable sign.

The government favourably assessed also the process of appointing directors, as an overwhelming majority of top executives had been appointed last year by way of competition, Minister Baka said.

OFFICIALS, ACTIVISTS ASSESS ELECTION RESULTS

Poll Forecasts Satisfactory

LD241329 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] Doctor Stanislaw Kwiatkowski is the director of the Public Opinion Research Center. One week after the election for people's councils I believe it is worth learning to what extent the center's forecast concerning interest in the election by our society was confirmed by the communique of the State Election Commission:

[Kwiatkowski] They were confirmed in a satisfactory way. We conducted three consecutive polls in March, April, and at the end of May. We concluded the last on 4 June. They showed that approximately 70 percent of eligible citizens would take part in the voting. In each of those surveys 18 percent stated that they did not yet know, though they would rather not vote, and approximately 10 percent of those questioned assured that they would not take part in the voting. Fluctuations were of no significance, but it may be assumed that the time that elapsed since the last survey at the beginning of June until the election date had some influence on the few-percent error in our production, though it was still a good forecast.

The publication of the letter found during Lis' arrest, whose content was very compromising for the political adversary, was not without significance. That adversary was very active, as was visible in our streets. So those figures that I have mentioned before could vary slightly, and I believe that is why they did.

[Correspondent] Often such surveys show what people think of themselves and what they think about others. So this is an opportunity to find out about the general situation as far as the political awareness of the public is concerned.

[Kwiatkowski] We asked directly those interviewed how they assessed our forecast, to what extent our anticipation that about 70 percent would take part in the voting was justified. More than 70 percent stated that the turnout would be as forecast by us. As far as the second part of your question is concerned, it may be said that the intention to vote was linked with activities of the authorities concerning the creation of mechanisms to prevent the return of the crisis, and also a general assessment of the political situation of our country.

Here are some figures: 48 percent assessed the political situation as average; more than 7 percent of those assessed the situation as good. People pointed out various shortcomings that they could see around, especially regarding the economic situation.

One in four pointed out such shortcomings; some of them directly pointed out the need for particular changes. More than 17 percent of those interviewed stressed the improvement in the situation; approximately 11 percent emphasized the lack of full national accord, and approximately 17 percent referred to many examples of a return to old methods. So far as the last matter is concerned, one-third of those interviewed expressed their appreciation for activities of the authorities. Almost 16 percent consider reform activities of the authorities as not speedy enough. Some impatience is visible here. People want to see results much sooner, but it has to take time.

[Correspondent] After all those figures, which are difficult to remember, but which give the picture of social mood, I would like to ask you about the Public Opinion Research Center, which is carrying out many surveys and which also collects materials from other centers; or rather to what extent is the government an avid reader of those materials, if it is not confidential and if you may answer?

[Kwiatkowski] There is not much to hide. Some of the reports have the highest decree of General Jaruzelski in his two-fold role of government premier and first secretary. Often these issues that are raised in our reports or information or notes are the subject of deliberation by the highest party and state authorities. The interest is considerable.

PRON: Shortcomings Noted

LD231842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The Executive Committee Presidium of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] has made a preliminary assessment of the election campaign and the people's councils elections of 17 June. The participants in the deliberations, chaired by Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council, agreed that during the course of the election campaign its basic political assumptions were implemented. It was considered that the public activeness during the election campaign was conditioned by political mood, the social and economic situation, the feeling of the civic responsibility, and the degree of knowledge about the election law's new solutions.

While not denying the positive assessment of this campaign, is was, however, pointed out that it had some weaknesses and shortcomings. Although the election turnout was relatively high, it must be remembered that not all citizens took part in the voting, and the presence of some of them in the polling stations was passive in character.

All this leads to the conclusion that we must immediately create mechanisms that will mobilize people not only to participation in elections but also to participation with awareness.

Among the most important tasks facing the movement is the PRON Councils' active participation and assistance to the people's councils in their undertaking of actions arising from their constitutional role, and also participation in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, of which the movement is the patron.

Normalization Confirmed

LD231625 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 22 June -- Political Bureau alternate member, PUWP CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk today met journalists representing 30 communist and worker party organs of the socialist countries, West European states and the developing nations, who now are in Warsaw for the festival of the PUWP CC Daily TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The elections to people's councils held on June 17 made a politically meaningful event in the recent days in Poland," said Glowczyk. "The election results confirmed the progressing process of normalization of life in Poland, whose citizens are well aware of the enormous social gains of the 40 years of People's Poland.

"The elections also confirmed once more the increasing isolation of the anti-socialist underground and its anti-national character as a foreign agents," said the PUWP CC secretary.

Bujak: Boycott Successful

NC232007 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, June 23 (AFP) -- Municipal elections in Poland last Sunday were a "success" for the opposition in its call for a massive voter boycott, a leader of the banned Solidarity union said in a communique released today to the Western press. Clandestine leader Zbigniew Bujak said the first nationwide elections since 1980 had "shattered the mythical barrier of a 99 percent turnout rate claimed in every election in Soviet-controlled countries."

Mr Bujak said the government "falsified results" in announcing a 75 percent turnout rate nationwide. Sympathizers of the banned trade union counted voters at the polls and their estimates formed the basis of the results released today. Solidarity contested the government's figure of a 71 percent turnout in the capital, reducing it to 57.4 percent, with a margin of error of plus or minus 2.6 percent. "If the boycott was as extended in Poland as in Warsaw, that would mean that 10 million Poles did not vote -- 10 million people loyal to the ideals of Solidarity who have not given in despite two-and-a-half years of repression," Mr Bujak said. Solidarity figures for other cities differed considerably from the official statistics. It put the turnout in Wroclaw at 40 percent -- vs 67 percent -- and in Gdansk at 55.1 percent -- vs 68 percent.

Mr Bujak said the elections also proved "the ability to mobilize thousands of Solidarity partisans" for the election verification organized by the dissolved trade union. This operation showed once again that Solidarity is capable of a collective effort and a common search for the truth," he said.

Nearly one week after the elections both the government and Solidarity have only announced the national participation rate. Detailed results -- the names of the elected, participation rate by community and voting bureau -- will not be published nationally, but rather by each department, according to the Polish news agency PAP.

TKK: Union Support Growing

NC242044 Paris AFP in English 2011 GMT 24 Jun 84

[All punctuation and figures as received]

[Text] Warsaw, June 24 (AFP) -- Ten million Poles heard the boycott call of the banned union Solidarity and abstained in last Sunday's local elections, Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa said in Gdansk today. The elections had shown Solidarity's one-time open supporters had not abandoned the union's ideals even though it had been banned by the government, former Solidarity leader Mr. Walesa said. "More than 40 percent of the electoral body" (more than 10 million people) answered the boycott call, Mr Walesa said, announcing the first estimates of the union's clandestine national leadership (TKK) [Provisional Coordinating Committee] on the election. The government said 75 percent of the electorate had voted.

Mr Walesa had said he would "suspend his activities" as natural leader of the opposition if the boycott failed. "I do not have to worry about resigning. I have 10 million supporters," he said today. According to the TKK, 57.4 voted in Warsaw (71 percent officially), 47 percent in Gdansk (68 officially), 40.3 percent in Wroclaw (67), 48.2 in Krakow (64) and 57.7 in Katowice (78). TKK said the information was gathered by posting supporters outside polling stations with help from members of electoral committees.

In Polish law if more than 50 percent of the electorate abstain new elections have to be held. This happened in 85 constituencies out of 13,000, according to TKK. Most of the constituencies were in rural areas, but TKK said less than 50 per cent voted in all the Wroclaw area in the south west. TKK said the government had cut the numbers eligible to vote, allowed people to vote more than once and allowed others to vote who were not on electoral lists.

TKK said its' first estimates released today would be followed by more detailed analysis. More than 10 million abstainers, more than Solidarity's official membership before it was banned, showed the union's support was growing," TKK said. People had not given in to the "climate of fear, blackmail and threat."

SIWICKI ATTENDS SZCZECIN DEFENSE COMMITTEE TALKS

AU200738 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16/17 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] PAP -- The Szczecin Voivodship Defense Committee met on 15 June. The subject of the talks was the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship. General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, took part. He is also a Sejm deputy representing the Szczecin region. It was stressed during the talks that a further stabilization of sociopolitical life had occurred. The voivodship of defense committee also acquainted itself with the performance of tasks concerned with the defense of the Szczecin region. Recruitment to officer schools was discussed.

BRIEFS

PRC ENGINEERS, BANKER VISIT -- Warsaw, 23 Jun (PAP) -- A delegation of PRC power engineering workers has been staying in Poland. The delegation was led by Li Daigeng, deputy minister of water resources and power engineering. It visited a number of power-engineering enterprises and research and projecting centers, as well as enterprises producing power-engineering equipment. Talks were held regarding the future program of cooperation in the field of power engineering. A corresponding protocol was signed. The delegation was received by PPR Minister of Mining Industry and Power Engineering Lieutenant General Czeslaw Piotrowski. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 23 Jun 84 LD] Warsaw, 23 Jun (PAP) -- On 23 June, PPR Minister of Finance Stainislaw Nieckarz received the President of the Bankof China, Jin Deqin. Problems pertaining to finance and banking cooperation between Poland the PRC were discussed. PRC Ambassador Yu Hongliang, was present at the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 23 Jun 84 LD]

ENVOY TO INDIA -- General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Ryszard Fijalkowsi, the Polish ambassador to India. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 84 LD]

LEADERS ADDRESS KOREAN FRIENDSHIP MASS RALLY

Ceausescu Speaks

AU201620 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1440 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at Bucharest friendship meeting occasioned by the visit of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and DPRK president -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, dear DPRK guests, dear comrades and friends: I take particular pleasure in once again conveying to you, Comrade Kim Il-song, and to the other members of the DPRK party-state delegation, warm, communist greetings and best wishes. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song"].

At the same time, I want to convey to you, the participants in this great Romanian-Korean friendship meeting, to all Bucharest working people, and to all our people warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes for new successes in implementing the party policy of socioeconomic development of the fatherland and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [applause, cheers]

Old and lasting relations of friendship and solidarity exist between the Romanian and Korean peoples, relations that have developed and have been cemented in the revolutionary struggle against imperialist domination and oppression, for national liberation, and for building socialism in our countries. [applause]

The Romanian people granted an active support to the Korean people at difficult times, and demonstrated their complete solidarity with the Korean people's struggle against imperialist aggression and for freedom and progress. [applause]

The present visit and our talks with Kim Il-song -- our close friend -- constitute a new and important mark of the friendship and solidarity between Romania and Korea, an expression of our joint desire to raise these traditional relations to an even higher level and to more markedly strengthen the cooperation and collaboration between our countries, parties, and peoples in building the new system and in the struggle for peace. [applause]

The Romanian-Korean relations are based on the principles of socialism, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage, and on solidarity and comradely mutual assistance. These principles have been given prime place in the Romanian-Korean Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and in the joint declaration signed in 1978 in Bucharest, and we are implementing them in all our relations, at both party and state level.

On this occasion, too, I want to stress the particularly important contribution made to the general development of Romanian-Korean relations by the good personal relations of friendship established between myself and Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song"]

Our meetings and talks in Bucharest and in the DPRK capital, Pyongyang, have always provided fresh impetus for Romanian-Korean cooperation and collaboration in all areas. We are pleased to note that this time, too, the visit and the talks are ending with good results. We and Comrade Kim Il-song agreed to act so as to raise the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation to a higher level and to intensify our contacts and exchanges of experience at the party and state level. During the visit, we agreed to conclude a long-term agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period ending in the year 2000.

This agreement will provide a sound basis and extensive prospects for the mutually advantageous Romanian-Korean relations. We believe this to be in keeping with the interests of our peoples and with their resolute progress along the path of socialism and of a new life of well-being and happiness; at the same time, this serves the general cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace in the world. [applause, cheers]

Esteemed comrades, this year we will mark the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, which paved the way for great revolutionary changes in Romania. Also this year we will hold the 13th party congress, which will map out the future paths of development of the fatherland and of raising the people's material and cultural living standard. The working people and all our people are preparing to meet these great events with the determination to obtain increasingly more important results in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of Romania's advance toward the golden dream: communism. [applause]

During the socialist period our people, led by the party, attained great achievements in all areas. Currently our industrial potential is about 53 times greater than in the past, while agriculture has quadrupled. Science, education, and culture -- factors of fundamental importance for building the new, socialist society -- have greatly developed. On this basis, the national income increased 16 times over, and we were in a position to implement extensive programs of socioeconomic development, and to build industrial and sociocultural prosperity of all our people -- the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are building in Romania. [applause]

We are attaching an equally great importance to and we are consistently endeavoring to perfect the socioeconomic organization and leadership of the entire society. We are continuously developing our workers revolutionary democracy and we are continuously intensifying the activities of working people's councils and of various ntional bodies through which the masses actively participate in the leadership of all the sectors of activity.

We believe that the development of workers revolutionary democracy and the active participation of the working people and of all our people in the leadership of society constitute decisive factors for successfully building the new system and for securing our fatherland's continuous progress along the paty of socialism and communism. [applause]

We are familiar with the noteworthy achievements attained by the DPRK in building socialism. I visited friendly People's Korea several times and thus I could see for myself the Korean People's great achievements in all areas of activity. Closely united around the WPK led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people are resolutely working to promote the socioeconomic development of their fatherland, to develop science, technology, and culture, and to generally raising the living standard, as well as to achieve the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea. [applause]

The Romanian Communists and working people rejoice in the great achievements of the fraternal Korean people and wholeheartedly wish them new and brilliant victories in impementing the decisions of the sixth party congress and in building a new, free, and prosperous life in their fatherland. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song"]

As fraternal countries located on different continents -- Europe and Asia -- and acting in the spirit of revolutionary principles, Romania and People's Korea are attaining noteworthy successes along the path of socialism.

Their achievements and the historic past and present successes of all the countries that are building the new system forcefully demonstrate that socialism alone can ensure for people a rapid socioeconomic progress and increases in their material and cultural well-being, as well as a dignified life of prosperity and happiness.

At the same time [applause] the achievements of each socialist country makes an important contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism, progress, and peace in the world. I would like to reiterate the active solidarity of the RCP, Socialist Romania, and all the Romanian people with the Korean people's just struggle for Korea's peaceful and independent reunification. [cheers, chants]

We firmly support Comrade Kim Il-song's recent initiatives concerning the organization of tripartite negotiations as well as other initiatives and actions designed to bring about Korea's peaceful and democratic reunification. [applause, cheers]

We firmly believe that only peaceful negotiations can bring about the reunification of the Korean people and ensure their independent development. This is in full accordance with the interests of the Korean people and of peace in that area and throughout the world. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends,

During my talks with Comrade Kim Il-song and the other Korean friends during this visit, we exchanged detailed views on current international issues. We jointly proceeded from the common conclusion that great changes in the balance of power have occurred at the international level and that the peoples, the true makers of history, have won great revolutionary victories along the road of eliminating colonialism and the imperialist policy and asserting their freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

However, we must also state that a very serious state of tension has been reached in the past year following the imperialist policy of force, diktat, interference in domestic affairs of other states, and maintenance and redivision of spheres of influence. One could say that new problems and conflicts have recently emerged in the world, that the overall situation has become more complicated, and that new threats are posed to the peace, life, independence, and freedom of the peoples.

The arms race has recorded an unprecedented intensification, particularly the nuclear one. There is no doubt that, in the current circumstances, a world war would inevitably turn into a devastating nuclear one. That is why one can state that mankind has never faced such a situation that can jeopardize the existence of human life on our planet, in its millenia-old history. Therefore, we can clearly assert that the key problem of our times is to do everything to defend peace, halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, and to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. There can be no more important task these days than to defend the basic right of men and peoples to existence, life, peace, and independence. [cheers, chants]

In the current international situation, it is all the more necessary for the heads of state and government and politicians throughout the world to show high responsibility for their own peoples and the existence of human civilization and to resolutely proceed to adopting measures that can put an end to the dangerous course of events toward confrontation, war, and a nuclear catastrophe. Nuclear weapons will not distinguish between social systems, ideologies, or other things; they will spread death and destruction throughout the world.

We are most worried over the serious situation in Europe following the start of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries and the subsequent start of the implementation of the announced USSR nuclear countermeasures. We must do everything possible to overcome this most dangerous situation, halt the deployment of the U.S. missiles and the implementation of the Soviet countermeasures, and resume the USSR-U.S. negotiations capable of reaching an agreement conducive to eliminating all intermediate-range missiles and opening up the road for the removal of all kinds of nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world.

There is no problem more important today than to save Europe and the entire world from nuclear destruction. There can be no justification for the further implementation of nuclear measures which jeopardize the life of the planet on which billions of people work and live together, people that have created our wonderful civilization and that must raise mankind onto higher peaks of civilization. We also believe that firmer action should be taken to reach an appropriate agreement at the Vienna negotiations on reducing military armaments and troops in central Europe. We pay particular attention and actively work to ensure the smooth development of the Stockholm meeting, which can play an important part in expanding contacts and cooperation between European countries and strengthening trust and security on the continent, including the issues of overall and nuclear disarmament.

Within the framework of overall countries with strengthening peace and security in Europe, Romania speaks out and firmly works for turning the Balkans into an area of peace and cooperation, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We support the creation of similar zones in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world.

We are also most concerned over the aggravation of certain conflicts in various parts of the world. We firmly advocate the resolution of all contentious problems between states through negotiations alone. We firmly speak out for organizing an international conference under UN aegis to politically resolve the Middle East problems, with the participation of all interested states, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. We also believe that an immediate end should be put to the war between Iran and Iraq, that military actions in the Gulf area should come to a stop, and that negotiations should begin in order to peacefully resolve the problems between the two states.

Romania pays particular attention to problems concerning the need to overcome the difficult situation created by the world economic crisis, which affects practically all states. The situation of developing countries has worsened considerably. Gaps between rich and poor countries have widened. The so-called North-South negotiations between developed and developing countries have failed thus far to show any results. On the contrary, the policy of high interest rates practiced by the United States has worsened the situation of the developing countries, whose foreign debt has reached about 800 billion dollars. As the recent London meeting of the seven main Western industrial states showed, the developed capitalist countries did not realize that they should enter real negotiations to solve these very complex problems.

In view of the situation created in this respect, Romania does not believe in a selective solution but rather in a new global resolution of the problem of the foreign debt of the poorest countries; substantially reduce the debt of other countries; reschedule repayments of the debt over a long period, without interest or with low, symbolic interest rates; and grant new loans to developing countries in order to assist them in their efforts to promote their socioeconomic progress. We believe that the developing countries should strengthen their solidarity, take united action, and closely cooperate to adopt a common strategy in the negotiations with the developed countries on equitably solving the problems pertaining to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a better and more just new world economic order. [cheers, chants]

All states, regardless of size and social system, particularly the small- and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned states, should equally participate in resolving the serious and complex problems of our time, since they are directly interested in promoting a policy of independence, cooperation, and peace. Romania firmly desires and will continue to give priority, as it has done thus far, to developing relations with the socialist countries, primarily with its neighbors, and, within this framework, with the USSR.

We believe that strengthening the unity, solidarity, and cooperation of the socialist countries and surmounting the differences still persisting among some of them constitutes an important factor for increasing the force and prestige of socialism in the world arena and strengthening the struggle of progressive forces everywhere for social progress, cooperation, and peace throughout the world. [applause]

Romania has also energetically militated to strengthen its cooperation and solidarity with the developing and nonaligned countries, and to expand its relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all the states in the world, regardless of social system. We resolutely base all our relations on the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and respect for each people's right to independently select their path of socioeconomic development and decide on their destinies, without any foreign interference. [applause]

We will further militate to develop our cooperation and solidarity with communist and workers parties, with socialist and social democratic parties, and with other democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist parties and forces in the struggle to assert the policy of independence, disarmament, detente, social progress, and peace in the world. We are firmly convinced that united, the peoples and all peace-loving forces -- among which the socialist countries occupy a prominent place -- can change the course of events, resume the policy of detente and cooperation, halt the nuclear arms race, and ensure the independence and progress of all nations and peace throughout the world. [applause]

I want to end by once again expressing my conviction that the visit of our Korean friends to our country will mark a new and particularly important moment for strengthening the friendship and many-sided cooperation between our parties and peoples in the interests of countries and of the cause of socialism, peace, and progress in the world. [applause]

Comrade Kim Il-song, please take back with you the very warm feelings of friendship and solidarity that the Romanian Communists and all people harbor for the Korean communists and friendly people, as well as our wishes for new and ever greater successes along the path of socialism, well-being, and happiness and in achieving Korea's peaceful reunification and consolidating its independence. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song"]

Long live the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the RCP and WPK, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK, and between the Romanian and Korean peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

May the unity and cooperation of the socialist countries, the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces continuously strengthen in the struggle for national independence, social progress, and peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

Long live the WPK and the DPRK. [cheers, chants]

Long live cooperation among all the nations in the world, long live peace. [cheers, chants]

Kim Il-song Speaks

SK210920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 20 (KCNA) -- A Romania-Korea friendship mass meeting was held at the Bucharest Palace of Sports and Culture on June 20 on the Romanian visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Follows the full text of the speech of Comrade Kim Il-song at the mass meeting:

Fsteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed Romanian party and state leaders, citizens of Bucharest, comrades and friends,

We are very pleased to have this another opportunity today to meet you, the citizens of Bucharest, at this grand welcome meeting. Bucharest has already become familiar and intimate to us in the course of our repeated visits to the city. During our current visit, too, we have been spending very pleasant and meaningful days, receiving the kind hospitality of the Romanian party and state leaders and of the people of Bucharest.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for your enthusiastic welcome and warmest hospitality and for the impressive speech which has just been made here by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, an intimate friend of ours. I also would like to take this opportunity to convey, through you, the fervent brotherly greetings from our party, the Government of our Republic and from the Korean people to the Romanian Communist Party and Government and to the Bucharest citizens and all the other Romanian people.

Korea and Romania are close brother countries which advance together in Asia and Europe under the banner of socialism and communism, under the banner of peace. The peoples of our two countries have long been supporting and cooperating with each other, in bonds of close friendship, to attain their common aim and ideal.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania have developed onto a high stage particularly through our many important meetings and talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. These meetings and talks which have taken place in Pyongyang and Bucharest have discussed the matter of strengthening the ties of friendship and solidarity between the two countries and of developing their cooperative relations on a broader scale and have taken active measures to put the agreements into effect. Since the signing at Bucharest in 1975 of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic, the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries have developed on a more extensive scale in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

On his visit to our country in April 1982, esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu gave a powerful encouragement to our people in their struggle to build socialism and reunify their country, and kindly invited us to pay another visit to Romania. We take a great pleasure in paying this visit to the fraternal land of Romania, in having momentous meetings with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian party and state leaders and in seeing the new success achieved by the industrious and courageous people of Romania in the building of socialism, at a time when the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania are developing favourably with each passing day.

The fraternal Romanian people will soon greet their historic holiday -- the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist revolution for social and national emancipation.

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, in the past 40 years, the Romanian people have traversed a proud road of creation and change and scored brilliant achievements in the revolution and construction.

Today the membership of the Romanian Communist Party and all the Romanian people are solidly united behind the RCP headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and are vigorously struggling to carry out the party's policy of building a well-rounded socialist society. Everywhere we went, we could witness that the diligent and talented working people of Romania were fighting devotedly to increase production, bring prosperity to their country and build a happy life, in accordance with the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The policies of the Romanian Communist Party aimed at realizing the ideal of communism were accepted by the people and are becoming a vivid reality. Socialist Romania is now attaining a high peak of material and spiritual civilization. Romania has won a high prestige and authority in the external relations. She maintains excellent relations with many countries in all continents of the world, and plays an important role in the international political life.

All these brilliant successes and changes made in Romania are the result of the energetic activity and correct leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people. We sincerely rejoice at the fact that everything is going with a swing in Romania, the land of our dear brothers, and wish you still greater progress in your future advance to bring prosperity and development to your country.

The cause of socialism and communism is the common cause of the international working class and the socialist countries. This cause is accomplished through the victory of the revolution in each country. Our party and the Korean people are firmly defending the eastern outpost of socialism and contributing to the revolutionary cause of the international working class by accelerating all out the revolution and construction in our country.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea our people successfully carried out the socialist revolution and brilliantly implemented the task of socialist industrialization in the northern half of the republic. They have thus developed their once backward country into a prosperous socialist state with modern industry and advanced agriculture.

Today, in accordance with the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people are fighting all out to push forward the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- so as to win the complete victory of socialism, to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan and to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

The most important and urgent revolutionary task of our party, the Government of our Republic and the Korean people is to put an end to national division and achieve national reunification. Our party and the Government of our Republic have made tireless efforts to settle the question of national reunification in a peaceful and democratic way in conformity with the independent aspirations and desire of the Korean people.

From a noble desire to reunify the country on the basis of easing the tension and preserving peace in the Korean peninsula, our party and the Government of our Republic proposed to reunify the country peacefully through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by uniting the North and the South. Recently they also made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea. Our proposals for national reunification and the tripartite talks are most reasonable and realistic and acceptable to all who desire peace in Korea and her

peaceful reunification. That is why these proposals enjoy active support from the governments and peoples of socialist and many other countries of the world, to say nothing of the entire Korean people.

The Romanian Communist Party, government and people have given material and moral support and encouragement to our people in their revolutionary cause, and today they actively support and cooperate with our people in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express my deep thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Communist Party, government and people of Romania for their unremitting deep concern for our people's cause of socialist construction and national reunification and for their active support and sincere efforts to facilitate our success in this cause.

Comrades and friends! A matter of greatest common concern of the world's people at the moment is how to prevent war and safeguard universal peace and security. On account of the reckless moves for aggression and war on the part of the imperialists who spin a daydream of world hegemony, the international situation is getting tenser with every passing day. This is the cause of the deep anxiety of the world's people who love peace.

If they are to prevent the danger of a new world war, ease the international tension and preserve global peace and security, the socialist countries and all other anti-imperialist revolutionary forces must solidly unite and forcefully develop an anti-imperialist struggle and an anti-war and anti-nuclear peace movement. The ocialist and non-aligned countries and all other peace forces must closely unite and dynamically struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and for a total and complete disarmament and for the creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world.

The Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic are standing firm against aggression and war and for peace. They are fighting resolutely in defense of peace and security in Europe. The energetic activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as the just stand and policy of the Romanian party and government aimed to remove the threatening danger of war from Europe and to safeguard peace have become better known to us during our current visit to Romania. We actively support your efforts to remove the danger of a nuclear war and defend peace in Europe and to turn this region into a nuclear-free zone and make the Balkan Peninsula nuclear-free.

The socialist and non-aligned countries must not only closely unite in the struggle against aggression and war and for peace, but also strengthen international support and cooperation in the struggle to wipe out the relations of colonialist exploitation and to build a free and happy new society. Today there still exists in the world a very unfair and outdated international economic order which was established by the imperialists and colonialists in the past. As a result, the difference between the riches of developed countries in the West and the poverty of developing countries is daily increasing.

The Socialist countries, non-aligned nations and all the developing countries must unite firmly and fight to smash the old international economic order and establish a new, fair one. Our party and the government of our republic will, in the future too, as in the past, make every effort to strengthen their friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries, non-aligned nations and all the developing countries and develop bilateral cooperation and exchange with the socialist countries and, at the same time, realize South-South cooperation and set up a new international economic order.

On our current visit to this beautiful Romania we have received the warm welcome and cordial hospitality from the Romanian Communist Party, government and people, and

Your grand and exceptional welcome and hospitality accorded us have vividly shown the warm feelings of friendship which the Romanian people have towards the Korean people and demonstrated once again the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between our two peoples.

This time we have met esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian party and state leaders and discussed the matter of further strengthening friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples and various other problems, reached a unanimity of views and deepened our fraternal amity and fidelity. We also reached an agreement on working out a long-term prospective plan and further expanding and developing exchange and cooperation in the future in economic and scientific-technological fields between the DPRK and the RSR.

I am deeply satisfied with the successful visit of our delegation to Romania and its fine fruit. On our return home, we will convey to our people the enthusiastic welcome and unusual hospitality we have received from the Romanian Communist Party, government and people as well as the valiant struggle and brilliant success in the productive efforts of the Romanian working class and other working people.

In the future, too, our people will make a vigorous effort to further extend and develop the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation with the Romanian people and continue their energetic struggle to build a peaceful and prosperous new world in solid unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the international working class, the peoples of the non-aligned countries and all other progressive people in the world. Our people will also discharge their national and international duties in good faith.

Long live unbreakable brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Romanian peoples! Love live the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. Long live the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic! Long live world peace!

KIM IL-SONG LEAVES AFTER STOPOVER IN IASI

AU212000 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The presidential train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song arrived in Iasi after a short stopover in Focsani Railroad Station. Comrade Kim Il-song and the other members of the party-state delegation of the DPRK were welcomed with warm feelings of gladness and esteem -- symbols of the lasting relations of friendship that exist between the two peoples.

The Iasi residents who were present at the railroad station wished the representatives of the Korean people a warm bon voyage. At 1730 Comrade Kim Il-song's train left Romanian territory.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS BUCHAREST, OTHER CITIES

AU220725 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0635 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/6/1984 -- A delegation of the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China led by chief Procurator Yang Yichen, that paid a visit to Romania, were received by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of CC of the RCP. The interview was attended by Nicolae Popovici, procurator-general of the Socialist Repuvlic of Romania.

During their Romanian sojourn the guests conducted talks at the procurator-general's office, the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the procurator's office of Bucharest Municipality, the procurator's offices of Brasov and Constanta Counties, and saw round economic units and cultural establishments in the two counties.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH ZIMBABWE ENDS SESSION

AU221955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/06/1984 -- The second session of the Romanian-Zimbabwean joint Government Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation ended in Bucharest on June 22.

The heads of the two delegations, chairmen for the two countries of the joint commission, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Simon Muzenda, deputy prime minister of Zimbabwe, signed the session's protocol.

In the spirit of the understandings and decisions reached during the Romanian-Zimbabwean summit meetings and talks, the document stipulates concrete actions and measures for the development and deepening of the economic and technological collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in mining, geology, industry, agriculture, transport and telecommunications, cadres' training in other compartments of mutual interest, as well as increasing and diversifying the commercial exchanges upon mutually advantageous bases.

Ceausescu Meets Muzenda

AU221956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/06/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on June 22 Simon Muzenda, deputy prime minister of the Zimbabwe Republic, chairman for his country of the joint Romanian-Zimbabwean Government Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation that held proceedings in Bucharest.

The interview, that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, occasioned a warm exchange of greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe. During the interview, they evoked with satisfaction the Romanian-Zimbabwean relations established back in the years of tough and long fight waged by the Zimbabwean people for national independence. It was appreciated that positive results had been scored and that broad possibilities still existed for the expansion and amplification of the Romanian-Zimbabwean collaboration in various domains of mutual interest in harmony with the summit understandings.

Highlighted was the role incumbent upon the joint governmental commission in seeking out new domains and sectors of collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

The exchange of views on current international matters disclosed the need for action to be taken in order to prevent the world situation from worsening, to induce the halting of the arms race and passage to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear above all, the resumption of the policy of peace, detente, collaboration and observance of the peoples' independence, the political, negotiated settlement of the conflicts in various parts of the world, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new economic order.

FRG SOCIALIST YOUTH DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU221954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/06/1984 -- A delegation of socialist youth of the Social-Democratic Party of Federal Germany, headed by Ulf Skirke, chairman of the organization, visited Romania at the invitation of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] over June 19-22, 1984. The guests had talks with Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, and were received at the CC of the RCP, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Council of Socialist Culture and Education. The delegation met UCY representatives of Bucharest Municipality and of Brasov and Prahova Counties.

A wide exchange of views and information was made on the two organizations' current concerns and aspects of the international youth movement were reviewed, with emphasis on the signifance the observance of the international youth year in 1985 bears for the young generation. The UCY representatives and the young socialists of the Social-Democratic Party of Federal Germany expressed their determination to develop the relations of cooperation between the two organizations, in the interests of the cause of peace, international understanding and collaboration

ANTI-SEMITISM RAISED IN TZIPORI-CEAUSESCU TALKS

TA191250 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Report by No'ah Kliger]

[Excerpt] The possibility of renewing diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union was one of the subjects raised by Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori in his meeting yesterday with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Minister Tzipori is heading the large Israeli delegation participating in events commemorating the 40th anniversary of the transporting of Transylvanian Jews to Auschwitz. In a meeting with the president, which was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, Minister Tzipori also raised the subject of anti-Semitic phenomena which have lately appeared in Romania. Among other things, Tzipori thanked his host for his firm stand in the case of Vadim, the author who was dismissed from all his posts following the publication of an anti-Semitic book. Minister Tzipori told the YEDI-OT AHARONOT correspondent that he raised the issue of anti-Semitism due to the concern prevailing among Romanian Jews following the latest outbursts.

Concerning the other issues discussed, Minister Tzipori refused to divulge the contents of the talk, saying that he must first report to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS LEADERS MEET ON PEACE

AU221804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1650 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/06/1984 -- On Friday, June 22, proceedings continued of the Assembly of Religious Denominations in Romania for disarmament and peace, organized under the aegis of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in Romania. Representatives of eight world religious organizations and representatives of religious denominations of 19 countries participated.

During the plenary meeting taking the floor were Ioan Robu, the Roman Catholic Archbishopric, Bucharest; Covac Lajos, bishop of the Unitarian Church in Romania; Knud Wompelmann (Denmark), general secretary of the European Baptists Federation; Dirayr Mardichian, head of the Armenian-Gregorian Archbishopric, Bucharest; Danilo, bishop, the Serbian Patriarchate; Meliton Lazarovic, first delegate of the Evangelical Church in Romania; Dr. Gianfranco Rossi (Italy), general secretary of the International Association for Religious Freedom; Dr. E.C. Thomas, president of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the United States and Canada; Totyu Koev, the Bulgarian Orthodox Church; Dionysos Kikkou, the Orthodox Church of Cyprus; Ambrosie, the Finnish Orthodox Church; Pavel Bochian, president of the Pentecostal Denomination in Romania; Robert Braun, representative of the Canterbury Archbishopric, England; Kiprian Savici, bishop-vicar of the Ancient Rite Christian Church in Romania; Martin Kettle, the Church of England; Martin Hauser, minister (Switzerland); Professor Dumitru Lopescu, Romania; Professor Pentex Arpad, Romania; Dr Nicolaj Kozlowsky, the Polish Orthodox Church; Monsegnieur Petru Gherghel, Romania; Adrian Hritcu, archbishop at the Romanian Orthodox Archbishopric for central and Western Europe in Paris: and Ferencz Iosef, the Hungarian Unitarian Church.

The speakers reasserted the attachment of the denominations and believers they represent to the ideals of peace, peaceful coexistence and disarmament, as well as the joint wish to militate to halt the arms race, stop the fielding of nuclear missiles in Europe and to cultivate a climate of confidence in the world arena. Highlighting the active and responsible contribution made by Socialist Romania to the cause of peace and disarmament, the participants expressed their solidarity with and support to the actions and initiatives of President Nicolae Ceausescu on an international plane in view of a lasting peace and promotion of detente and cooperation between peoples.

Oppose Missile Buildup

AU231908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/6/1984 -- The assembly for disarmament and peace of the leaders and representatives of the churches in Romania, organized in Bucharest over June 21-23, 1984, attended also by representatives of churches and religious faiths of 19 countries and of eight world Christian organizations, has endorsed an "Appeal to All Churches and World Christian Organizations, to All Religions of the World, and to All Men of Goodwill Everywhere" at the conclusion of debates.

Together with all peace-loving people throughout the world, we are deeply worried by the already existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons with an unimaginable power of destruction, which jeopardizes the very existence and future on our planet, reads the appeal. It cautions that the production and deployment of new nuclear missiles increase even more the level of insecurity of the peoples, the danger of destroying human life and civilization. The document points out the need to adopt concrete and effective measures for disarmament and first of all for nuclear disarmament.

Mentioning that the assembly has highly appreciated and expressed its total support for the proposals and initiatives by the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, meant to stop the deployment by the United States of middle-range missiles in some countries in Western Europe, and the nuclear counter-measures announced by the Soviet Union to take up again Soviet-American negotiations meant to achieve an agreement that would bring about the removal of the nuclear missiles and, in the end, of all nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world, the appeal reads that the churches, the religions of the world and their believers must be present amongst those who struggle to defend and safeguard the cause of peace.

We are aware of the high responsibility implied by our religious mission in the world -- the document goes on -- and so we address a steadfast appeal to all the churches, to all religions in the world, to the world Christian organizations and to the men of good will everywhere, asking them to increase their endeavours now, before it is not too late, for the defence of life, to stop the dangerous cause of the arms race and to safeguard mankind against a nuclear disaster.

We declare ourselves in full agreement and solidarity with all men of goodwill everywhere, and speak up our desire for peace, justice, love and truth. To make all those who govern over the destinies of mankind start urgently to turn the atomic arsenals into granaries and the ballistic missiles into our daily bread, necessary to millions of starving people, and the neutron bomb into medicines, to turn the aggressive military centers into institutions of peace, so that the world, with all its values, may be freed from the nightmare of destruction and life may last on the whole earth.

URBAN MIGRATION CAUSING INFRASTRUCTURE PROBLEMS

AU220740 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jun 84 p 4

[Gyorgy B. Walko article: "About Socialist Countries; Urbanization and the Structure of Settlements in Romania"]

[Excerpts] In Romania, the visitors see construction everywhere. A week hardly passes without the papers informing about new residential areas, shopping centers, and other construction being readied. Urbanization is extremely fast, migration from the village to the cities seems impossible to stop or slow down for the time being and the cities themselves are being modernized and built.

Large-scale urbanization is, of course, fraught with the anomalies of the time and the characteristics of Romania. Cities and districts of cities have developed perhaps too rapidly and were created because of a disadvantageous situation from the viewpoint of supplies in some cases. The background and the infrastructure do not always keep up with housing construction. The migration to the cities is extremely high. Where new residential areas are, before there were houses with gardens and agglomerate semi-agricultural settlements while today there are prefabricated houses. Therefore, this is partly the reason that the food supply can hardly be called balanced, and although the blocks of flats in principle enable comfortable living conditions, the power failures and lack of water supply often taxes the people. Transporation also causes problems: The urban vehicle fleet has considerably aged, the buses are often not on schedule due to lack of fuel or many mechanical breakdowns. Also characteristic of the Romanian urban life style are the well-known difficulties in purchasing daily supplies.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING 23 JUN

AU231905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/6/1984 -- On June 23 President Nicolas Ceausescu presided over a meeting of the State Council with deputy prime ministers, ministers, heads of central bodies, and chairmen of standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly as invited guests.

The State Council debated and endorsed a decree for alteration of previous regulations regarding traffic on public roads.

Then the State Council examined and ratified: the Romanian-Zambian agreement for air services between and outside the respective territories, and the Romanian-Zambian convention on avoiding double taxation and preventing tax evasion regarding the taxes on income and property (signed in Lusaka, on July 21, 1983); the convention between the Government of Romania and the Government of Jordan to avoid double taxation and prevent tax evasion regarding the taxes on income and capital (signed in Amman on October 10, 1983); the agreement between the Romanian Government and the Government of the Kingdom of Netherlands on mutually encouraging and protecting investment (signed in The Hague, October 27, 1983), as well as the exchange of letters made at the same date; the convention on social security between the Romanian Government and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco (signed in Rabat on July 27, 1983); the trade and payments agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of Nepal (signed in Katmandu on January 12, 1984). The State Council also approved certain amendments of the world tourist organization statute.

Previously all the decrees had been examined and approved by the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly and by the Legislative Council.

Following its agenda, the State Council discussed and endorsed the report on the fulfillment of the resolution of the State Council regarding the debate by the managing councils of ministries and other central bodies of the analyses made by the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly regarding application of the law in various domains of activity.

During its meeting the State Council debated and passed the report on the commission for analysis of the activity carried out to solve the proposals, intimations, reclamations and applications working people addressed to the State Council and the report of the Council of Ministers on the activity carried out to solve the proposals, inimations, reclamations and applications the working people addressed to the central bodies of the state administration. The State Council examined and passed the report on the activity carried out by the Supreme Tribunal and the report on the activity carried out by the bodies of the Procurator's Office.

ORTHODOX CHURCH BACKS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

AU211400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0728 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1984 -- The annual working meeting of the Romanian Orthodox Church took place over June 18-19. During the meeting, the members of the synod conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu their feelings of profound satisfaction and vibrant patriotic pride at his new political efforts for peace, for the consolidation of the unity of and collaboration among socialist countries, for development and progress throughout the world.

Marking the on-coming anniversary of four decades since the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944, the hierarchs, the clergy and the faithfuls of the Romanian Orthodox Church also expressed their full and unanimous adherence to the Romanian state's home and foreign policy as a whole, as well as their firm determination to concentrate all their energies to raise the homeland onto ever higher peaks of progress and civilization.

SHULTZ-DOBRYNIN TALKS PART OF SHIFT IN RELATIONS

LD221552 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The foreign affairs commentary we will now broadcast is devoted to the recent Soviet-U.S. contacts in Washington. Though President Reagan's latest statement on his readiness to meet Konstantin Chernenko at any time and without any conditions has been rejected by Moscow as frivolous, our commentator Milika Sundic judges that there has nevertheless been a shift in relations between the two superpowers.

[Sundic] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the USSR ambassador to Washington, Dobrynin, have met twice during the past 8 days. Both meetings were held following Reagan's two successive offers to Chernenko for a meeting between them at any time and without any prior conditions. The meeting held by Shultz and Dobrynin the day before yesterday lasted for 3 hours, which points to the conclusion that they discussed numerous issues concerning Soviet-U.S. relations and the situation in the world. Dobrynin himself assessed his talks with Shultz as a serious dialogue, adding, however, that nothing was solved.

The obvious aim of the two meetings between Ambassador Dobrynin and Secretary of State Shultz, at least as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, was to establish what was behind Reagan's offers. Moscow does not want to rule Reagan out as a possible interlocutor at some better time, especially as it is taking into account the possibility of his reelection as U.S. President. Ambassador Dobrynin's assessment that nothing was solved during his talks with Shultz does not mean that the meeting was not useful and that there will be no more meetings either in Washington or in Moscow. On the contrary, the talks in Washington vindicate the old rule according to which the two superpowers do not reject mutual contacts whenever they consider them to be indispensable. President Reagan, in one of his latest statements, confirmed that Moscow and Washington kept up constant correspondence on a variety of problems, which, as is now clear, was an indication that Shultz and Dobrynin would be meeting in Washington.

The assessments according to which there is a shift in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and that this shift is for the better are not unrealistic, though they are based only on suppositions and on a certain toning down of the polemics between the two. It goes without saying that everything which has so far divided the two superpowers continues to be topical, and this particularly applies to the problem of the nuclear arms race.

However, it is noticeable that Washington has recently been less insistent on a Soviet return to the Geneva talks, the same as it is noticeable that Moscow has resigned itself to the presence of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. If this is so then it is highly probable that Dobrynin and Shultz discussed the possibility of resuming the Soviet-U.S. dialogue even in the conditions created by the present unfavorable state of relations between the two superpowers; in other words, regardless of the presence of U.S. missiles in Western Europe and Soviet countermeasures.

TANJUG REPORTS ON MITTERRAND VISIT TO MOSCOW

For TANJUG reportage concerning the visit by French President Mitterrand to Moscow and his meetings with Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet officials, please see the Western Europe section of the 20 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CZYREK ARRIVES FOR VISIT, WELCOMED BY VIDIC

LD250940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived on a visit to our country today. Jozef Czyrek was accompanied by Zygmunt Galecki, member of the PZPR Central Committee. At Belgrade airport Jozef Czyrek was welcomed by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee. Wiktor Kinecki, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the SFRY, was also present at the airport.

OSTOJIC MEETS LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON ARRIVAL

LD241531 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the people's foreign liaison bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived today for a visit to our country. At Belgrade airport the Libyan foreign minister was welcomed by Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs, who was accompanied by his colleagues.

STRAUSS MEETS WITH LEADERS, VISIT CURTAILED

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD221420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received the FRG Bundesrat delegation headed by Franz Josef Strauss, Bundesrat president, which is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. During a cordial conversation they positively assessed the development of bilateral relations and cooperation and voiced readiness to continue to work for their comprehensive development and consolidation. During the broad exchange of views on topical international issues, attention was drawn to the need to reduce tension in the world, especially in Europe, and resolve the most pressing international problems.

Received By Srebric

LD221421 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Franz Josef Strauss, FRG Bundesrat president and Bavarian prime minister. They considered questions of economic cooperation between the two countries and Bavaria's role in it. Both sides noted that cooperation is developing successfully and that the Yugoslav side's commodity trade deficit has been reduced over the past few years. Further support will be extended to this trend to enable Yugoslavia, through its higher exports to the FRG and Bavaria, to buy more goods in the FRG. Strauss laid stress on the great importance which the FRG attaches to cooperation with Yugoslavia and on the FRG's interest in the further development of this cooperation.

Meets Djuranovic

LD221422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Franz Josef Strauss, president of the Bundesrat and CSU leader, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly.

During a cordial conversation they exchanged views on the further development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG, especially in the sphere of economic relations. Both sides voiced the desire to promote cooperation. They also discussed the current international situation, especially in Europe. Bundesrat President Franz Josef Strauss confirmed the FRG's long-term interest in developing relations and cooperation with nonaligned Yugoslavia. President Djuranovic stressed the need for broadest efforts aimed at reducing tension and finding peaceful solutions to unsolved international problems.

The meeting was attended by Milivoj Stijovic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador to Yugoslavia, and others.

Talks, Dinner With Ckrebic

LD222113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of his visit to the SFRY, Franz Josef Strauss, president of the Bundesrat and minister-president of Bavaria, held talks today in the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia with Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency, and a group of republican officials. During the talks, which dealt with several themes concerning cooperation between the SFRY and the FRG, special attention was paid to cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Bavaria and to the contribution which this cooperation makes to further development of overall Yugoslav-West German relations. Both sides emphasized the importance of comprehensive development of cooperation between the SFRY and the FRG in keeping with the known principles of equality, independence, and mutual respect as well as with the need to further promote this cooperation and to enrich it with new contents.

To this end, it is necessary to make mutual efforts to ensure a more balanced trade exchange, above all by increased Yugoslav exports to FRG markets. It was emphasized that the economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as of Yugoslavia as a whole, is particularly interested in the development of long-term forms of economic cooperation, production cooperation, joint investments, and joint appearance on third markets.

The Bundesrat president expressed the interest of the West German economy in cooperation with Yugoslavia, especially in the metal processing, chemical, timber, and electroengineering industries and in the construction of road networks. The present fruitful cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Bavaria, which dates from 1970, encourages both sides toward still greater efforts to achieve cooperation in other fields -- scientific-technical, cultural-education, information, and others.

The talks also dealt with the position of Yugoslav citizens who are temporarily living and working in the FRG, Bavarian Minister-President Strauss, emphasized that Yugoslav workers are highly esteemed in FRG and that his government opposes the policy of Germanization of foreign workers.

Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, then gave a dinner in honor of Bundesrat President and Bavarian Minister-President Strauss, and his associates.

Main Discussion Topics

LD221949 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (DPA) -- Bavarian Minister-President and CSU party leader Franz Josef Strauss assured his hosts during his 3-day visit to Yugoslavia that the Germal Federal Government does not plan to expel the approximately 600,000 Yugoslav guestworkers living in the Federal Republic. Bonn does not intend to "adopt any administrative measures," Strauss said in Belgrade today. However, he pointed out to his interlocutors from the government and state leadership that the knowledge acquired by the Yugoslavs in Germany could be used in their homeland to improve the economic situation.

Strauss who arrived in Yugoslavia in his capacity as president of the Bundesrat, also supported the setting up of a German-Yugoslav fund which will support guestworkers who want to return home. A relevant German proposal was presented by Federal Labor Minister Norbert Bluem this week to his Yugoslav colleague Djordje Jakovljevic in Bonn. However, Strauss claims he warned his interlocutors not to have excessive expectations about the amount of money available for this fund.

The second major topic was, according to the CSU party chairman, the development of international routes from Germany through Austria and Yugoslavia toward Greece and Turkey. He said he hopes the European Community will be able to allocate funds for the modernization of supranationally important roads and railway lines in Yugoslavia. For their part, the Yugoslavs showed great interest in completion of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal which is still a contentious topic in the Federal Republic. Strauss was received today by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic, by government members, and by President Veselin Djuranovic. The Bavarian leader left for Zagreb tonight. A visit to Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia, is planned for Saturday.

Exchanges Views in Zagreb

LD231413 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1056 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Zagreb, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Jaksa Petric, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, this morning received and held talks with Franz Josef Strauss, president of the Bundesrat and premier of Bavaria. With this meeting, Strauss concluded his short stay in Zagreb. He then left for Ljubljana.

This morning, Ante Markovic, president of the Croat Executive Council, and associates also held talks with the guest from the Federal Republic of Germany. Markovic emphasized that this visit, too, like the one made by the president of the Federal Republic, Carstens, would contribute to the development of relations between the two countries and especially to the traditional good links between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and Bavaria.

Markovic expressed concern about the development of international political and economic relations, and added that any realization by the developed world that further development is impossible without the development of the undeveloped countries is appreciated.

Markovic noted that the guests were acquainted with the economic difficulties faced by our country in recent years and he expressed satisfaction about the understanding shown by the FRG in supporting our program of economic stabilization. The president of the Executive Council also spoke about the welfare of our workers who are temporarily employed in the FRG and of the education of their children in their mother tongue.

Strauss emphasized that he is optimistic and confident about Yugoslavia's stability and future and emphasized the results our country achieved in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and greater expansion of exports.

He favorably assessed the possibilities for the development of tourism in view of the price of services, the scenery, as well as the security enjoyed by foreign tourists in Yugoslavia. He noted, however, that it is unlikely that the export of Yugoslav agricultural products could be further promoted in view of the known difficulties facing the European Economic Community, as well as the obligations the FRG has toward it. Markovic and Strauss agreed to continue the talks on bilateral cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and Bavaria within the framework of the joint commission in the "Alps-Adriatic" community.

Wife's Death Shortens Visit

LD231748 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Ljubljana, June 23 (TANJUG) -- President of the West German Bundesrat and Bavarian Prime Minister Franz-Joseph Strauss cut short his visit to Yugoslavia today, Saturday, because of the death of his wife Dr Marianne Strauss.

Strauss learned of the death of his wife, who lost her life in a car accident, on the way to Ljubljana, the capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, and left immediately for the Federal Republic of Germany. Franz-Joseph Strauss arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia last Thursday.

SREBRIC TO ATTEND JOINT MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD241231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, left for Moscow today.

Srebric is leading a Yugoslav delegation that will take part in the 22d regular session of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation to be held 25-29 June 1984. On this occasion views will be exchanged about the results to date of the economic cooperation between the two countries and about realization of current bilateral relations in 1984 and prospects for their further development.

During his visit to the Soviet Union Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, is expected to have several meetings with Soviet leaders.

BALKAN EXPERTS MEETING ENDS, DOCUMENT ADOPTED

AU221853 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The meeting of experts of Balkan countries' governments on the furthering of higher forms of economic cooperation was concluded in Belgrade this evening. This is how David Dasic, head of our delegation, assessed the work and significance of this meeting:

[Begin Dasic recording] It has become obvious at this meeting that each of the participant countries expresses great interest in establishing and developing multilateral cooperation in the sphere of industry. At this meeting, we defined a possible list of sectors in which the participant countries can establish and develop industrial cooperation. That list of sectors is very extensive; it ranges from metallurgy, machine building, and chemical industry to the most modern industrial branches -- microprocessors and robotics.

At the meeting's concluding session, we adopted a document in which we jointly, by consensus, established measures and activities that the participant countries should perform in the future. In the document we obligated, if I may say so, the competent domestic organizations of associated labor — that is, enterprises in each of the participant countries and the competent institutions -- to work on the realization of the aims and tasks we defined at this meeting. [end recording]

Opportunities for Cooperation

AU221951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The Belgrade meeting of experts from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia on questions of industrial production sharing and specialization, as well as on cooperation on third markets, closed its work. The participants adopted a final document on continuation of the work in industrial cooperation. Many ideas were exchanged during the debates and the mutual wish was expressed to analyze and seek opportunities for multilateral cooperation.

The Bulgarian delegates submitted a list of foreign trade organizations interested in cooperation with their partners in Balkan countries so that bilateral and multilateral projects may be implemented.

The experts stressed that the development of industrial production-sharing and specialization should represent an important element in the development of joint cooperation and understanding among the Balkan countries.

Part of Effort for Peace

AU231453 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1346 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade AGERPRES 23/6/1984 -- During the expert reunion on multilateral industrial cooperation between Balkan countries, attended by delegates of Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the Romanian delegation presented the conception of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Romania on the development of multilateral cooperation and enhancing confidence in the Balkans, setting in a climate of friendship and good neighbourliness in the relations between the peoples in the region.

Setting out from Romania's experience and from her wish to participate in the actions aimed at development of the inter-Balkan industrial cooperation, the Romanian delegation issued proposals for agreeing upon new domains of cooperation and adequate measures to preserve the dynamics, promote and provide continuity to the cooperation in this field, use of new forms and adequate mechanisms providing permanent connections, unfolding of a wide exchange of opinions and information between the relevant ministries and organizations in the countries of this region, all these being meant to stimulate the long-term industrial cooperation in domains of joint interest, set on mutually advantageous bases. These proposals have been included in the final document of the reunion, that was endorsed by consensus.

The reunion is a new contribution meant to deepen the cooperation between the Balkan countries in view of setting in a climate of confidence and wide collaboration leading to new steps towards their development, economic and social progress, in the process of peace and security in the region. The participants pointed out that the current reunion is part of the Balkan countries constant efforts to build security and develop cooperation in Europe.

Romanian Proposals

AU221233 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1141 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade AGERPRES 22/6/1984 -- The Romanian delegation to the expert meeting of manysided industrial cooperation among Balkan countries, that chaired the Thursday proceedings both in plenum and in the group for the elaboration of the final document, advanced several proposals regarding the fields and objectives of inter-Balkan industrial cooperation, the promotion of cooperation in third markets, and the mechanisms apt to further and dynamize cooperation among Balkan countries in that domain.

Romania also reiterated the need for further action at a governmental level and through the agency of non-governmental bodies to consolidate the dialogue among the countries in the area, establish friendly ties of confidence and good neighbourliness, thus contributing to the strengthening of peace, the building of security in the Balkans and in Europe, and to the promotion of international understanding.

SOVIET TOURIST CANCELLATIONS STILL UNEXPLAINED

AU241418 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 84 p 7

[Permanent correspondent D. Vukcevic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 19 Jun -- The Soviet Intourist Agency has advised all Yugoslav tourist agencies that it will not send Soviet citizens to spend vacations in Yugoslavia from 1 August through the end of the year. The decision, sent by telex, has canceled agreements on the stay of 24,000 Soviet tourists in our country. Trips of Yugoslav tourists to the Soviet Union have not been cancelled. The arrangements concluded by the end of last year remain in force. The telex messages fail to state the reasons for the decision.

It was planned this year for about 52,000 Soviet citizens to visit Yugoslavia, including those who, before coming to or leaving Yugoslavia, would spend part of their vacations in neighboring socialist countries. According to data here, about 49,000 tourists were supposed to travel directly to Yugoslavia -- nearly 25,000 alone through Yugotours. This is our only agency having an office in Moscow.

Yugotours officials state that all conditions envisaged by the agreement have been fulfilled by Yugoslavia. Hotels are high class and prices have not been changed as compared to last year. On the contrary, it was agreed that this year's prices would be a basis for agreeing on arrangements for the next 5 years. Besides, the Soviet partner, Intourist, had so far made no remarks that might have portended the one-sided cancellation of arrangements.

Since 1980 Yugoslav agencies have not managed to completely satisfy "reciprocity" by sending our tourists on fixed tours and vacations in the Soviet Union. It was planned that 8,000 of our citizens would arrive here during this year. The Soviet side had some things to say about this, but this was not an obstacle for signing an agreement this year.

It was explained here today that there is no "special background" in connection with the Intourist's decision, but what is involved is the problem of reciprocity and expensive arrangements. Summer vacations or "cruising" in Yugoslavia have been more and more difficult to sell, because trade unions here, which finance the traveling of the employed, do not have sufficient funds. Besides, citizens get little "pocket money," and this is another reason they find it difficult to travel to Yugoslavia.

These reasons have not been stated in Intourist's notifications to our agencies. It was, however, announced orally today that previous groups were comprised of 40 tourists, and now there are only 20 to 30, which is being interpreted as the trade unions "refusing" to finance their workers.

A possibility for a change in this decision was indicated today. A meeting of representatives of the business association of Yugoslav tourist agencies and of Intourist has been scheduled for 26 June. There have also been reports as well that the decision does not apply to all visits of Soviet citizens to Yugoslavia.

The decision has not been publicly announced here. The citizens who planned as early as last year to travel to Yugoslavia this summer or by the end of this year still do not know about it.

HASANI DISCUSSES TASKS WITH PRISTINA YOUTH PAPER

LD231822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Summary] Pristina, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, member of the SFRY Presidency, today visited the editorial offices of ZERI I RINIS in Pristina, and discussed with the journalists on the staff of this youth paper current problems of socioeconomic development in the province. The meeting was attended by Minire Bunjaku, president of the Kosovo Provincial Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation, and the conversation will be published by ZERI I RINIS in its next issue.

"Sinan Hasani said that the present social situation, and especially the enemy events that took place in Kosovo in 1981, are imposing a great commitment on all creative and intellectual forces in the province to take an active part in explaining and unmasking all the circumstances and reasons leading to those events, especially the objectives and demands by irredentist forces, and also to separate everything which is human, humane and nationally positive from what is destructive, anational and backward in history, tradition and culture.

"Referring to the strategy of the irredentists, Hasani remarked that their latest propaganda tactic is to insist on the slogan 'Kosovo -- a Republic' 'only' within the framework of Yugoslavia, but their ultimate objective is known: to later join Albania. Recently they have been attaching the qualifying description 'socialist' to that artificial entity, but all their programs, 'statutes' and the whole irredentist platform make the nature of that 'republic' clear as in essence the model of the society it is aspiring to is that society now existing in Albania."